CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28691—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. CO.'S S. S. "SHANNON."

THE Extra Steamer SHANNON WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, at 5 P. M. on the 22nd March, and baggage should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard, before 10 A. M. that day.

A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P. M. to convey Passengers on board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3093	600	H. T. Weigheil ..	19th Mar.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
†	ASSAM	3043	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	SIAM	3093	600	H. T. Weigheil ..	16th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4488	600	J. L. Parditt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	3752	1200	A. R. Bushell ...	7th May.
†	SIAM	3093	600	H.T. Weigheil ..	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3809	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3093	500	G.W.F. Browne..	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3357	700	R. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3093	600	H.T. Weigheil ..	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	600	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3043	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3093	600	H. T. Weigheil...	8th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	600	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4973	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3357	700	S. Crewe	24th Mar.
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3327	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,900	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,900	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,900	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,900	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Captain	Tons	H. P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck.	4,109	500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

LADIES' FANS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,

BOYSON & COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 19th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rate: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	5th April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3390	S. Abrey	26th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "OCAMPO," are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 12, 1892. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 " "

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

For full details see our Latest General Catalogue, pages 124 to 128.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS.

IMPORT.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, THEODOLITES, LEVELS, COMPASSES, GRAPHOSCOPES, | SPECTACLES & FOLDERS, OPERA, MARINE, & FIELD GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES,

MAGNETO, ELECTRIC, APPLIANCES, &c., &c.,

FULL DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints. Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of Wm. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you Ill, but M. K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you Well, no matter what your disease may be. M. K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depot—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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FELTHAM AND HOWARD'S

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CRICKETTERS' AND LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

CRICKET BATS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
The "Reliable" Bat	15 0	The "Solid" All Cane	9 0
The "Special" Cork and Leather Spring	15 0	Youths' "All Cane" from	5 8
The "Excellent"	12 8	Youths' "Single Cane" from	4 8
The "Celebrated"	11 8	Boys' "Dove Tail"	2 8

CRICKET BALLS.

Very Best Treble Seam Match Ball	5 8	Treble Seam Match Ball Seconds	5 0
Catput Sewn	6 0	Youths' Match Ball	3 8
Boys' Double Sewn	2 4	Treble Seam	3 8
Crescent	1 0	Men's "Crescent"	1 4

CRICKET SETS, &c.

"Our Boys" Cricket Sets	2 8	"Our Boys" Cricket Set, complete with Book of Rules	8 0
Better Quality	4 8	Stumps for Boys from	2 8
Stumps, from Rs. 3 to	7 8		

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

The "Alexandra," Very Superior	8 8	The "Climax," Perfection of Bats	17 8
The "Feltham," Improved handle	11 8	The "Optimus," suitable for Ladies	17 8
The "Handicap"	10 6		

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

The "Handicap" Balls, per dozen	9 8	The "Champion" Balls, per dozen	11 8
		The "Regulation" Balls	8 8

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23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
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6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
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WNPDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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PHILLIPS' DANDELION COFFEE

makes a pleasant and wholesome beverage, and has been found most useful in all derangements of the Biliary Organs, Diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and cutaneous affections. Price Re. 1-4 per Tin.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

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BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.

With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage	Piano	Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	"	290
Do.	do. Piano	"	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	"	375
Do.	Rosewood	"	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	525
Grand Piano	by Broadwood	"	350
Do.	Ebonized	"	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR

Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections. Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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GORGINA

has never been known to fail in the cure of Ringworm and Dhobie's Itch, and has been found most efficacious in nearly every Skin Affection. Price As. 8.

Special Terms to Merchants on Application to the Sole Manufacturers,

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GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
HIPPODROME
AND WILD WILD WEST SHOW
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
TO-NIGHT, MARCH 15TH.
FILLIS' GREAT NOVELTY
ENTAILING GREAT COST and TROUBLE,
NECESSITATING INCREASED STAFF,
INCREASED SPACE,
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Over 60 Horses Employed
and NEARLY 120 PEOPLE.
GRAND OLYMPIAN GAMES and RACES,
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LADIES' TANDEM RACES,
EXCITING ROMAN RACES,
LADIES' FLAT RACES,
PONY RACES,
20 ARAB BEDOUINS
IN THEIR WONDERFUL ACROBATIC DISPLAY.
2ND PART.
The WILD WILD WEST
DESCRIPTIVE of LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS,
FRONTIER LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.
TEXAS JACK
COWBOY, ROUGH RIDER AND LASSOOER
TEXAS JACK, was kidnapped and his parents murdered in the year 1865, by Dog, or what are commonly called Renegade Indians, on the Cimbrune River, Indian Territory.

For many years he lived amongst them and learnt their ways; eventually he was rescued by the Great Texas Jack, who at that time was waging a war of extermination against them. Texas Jack earned the sobriquet of Texas Jack Fun, and he has never known any other name.

TEXAS JACK FUN
WILL GIVE A MARVELLOUS DISPLAY OF ROUGH RIDING,
LASSOOING ETC., ASSISTED
BY JACK WRIGHT,
CHAMPION ROUGH RIDER OF ANOPALIA
JIM LENANE, ROUGH RIDER
AND THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE TROUPE WILD WILL ROUGH RIDER
14 REAL ZULU KAFFIRS,
LATELY ARRIVED FROM THE CAPE
INDIAN RACES, COWBOY RACES.
TEXAS JACK'S
WONDERFUL MANIPULATIONS
WITH TRIGGERLESS REVOLVERS,
TEXAS JACK
Will Illustrate the various uses of the Lasso.
TEXAS JACK and JIM LENANE,
Will pick up various objects from the ground whilst riding at full gallop.
TEXAS JACK AND JACK WRIGHT,
WILL RIDE BUCKING HORSES,
A most exciting Performance.
The Cowboys will be pleased to ride any wild, bucking and unmanagable horses that may be brought to them. They will forfeit Rs. 100 to the owner of any horse they fail to ride.
THE HORSE THIEF
DETECTION
LYNCH LAW
Texas Jack's Wonderful Shot
Severing the Rope with a bullet.
Indian Attack on the Cowboys
Desperate Fight.
GRAND FINALE.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Children under 12 years of age Half price to Boxes, Stall and 2nd Class.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P.M., Children ½ price to all parts. Special terms to Schools.
☞ REMEMBER,
THIS IS FILLIS' FAREWELL VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FOR SALE.
The whole of the CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H.P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H.P. Engine, and Gans' Dynamo bolts. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Bros. last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at the Circus.
Also some good AUSTRALIAN HORSES to be disposed of at the end of the Season.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THIS MAIL'S

ALLY SLOPER,
SCRAPS,
PENNY ILLUST. PAPER,
RARE BITS,
FUN,
FUNNY FOLKS,
SNAP SHOTS,
LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWS,
PEARSON'S WEEKLY,
EACH, ANNAS TWO.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Ladies' Invitation Night	8-30 to 11 p.m.
LADIES' SESSION	3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band is in attendance.
SKATING RINK CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

"HE BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH."
UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD,
M.A., (OXON.)
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH

PHONOGRAPH BOOM	The most unique and instructive amusement enterprise ever undertaken in this country.
PHONOGRAPH BOOM	
PHONOGRAPH BOOM	
PHONOGRAPH BOOM	

The public interest which has been excited during the last few days by the extraordinary entertainment provided by the Phonograph, the greatest achievement of the ingenuity of man—culminated last evening in a positive demonstration. A SENSATION A SENSATION A SENSATION A SENSATION.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING AT 9 o'clock,
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD, M. A. (OXON.)
Will repeat his intensely interesting Lecture, which will be followed by the most fascinating entertainment conceivable.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE
STARTING POWERS OF
THE PHONOGRAPH.
A CITY EDITOR SAYS:
"We wish that such entertainments were the rule and not the exception amongst us; and feel certain that a thoroughly enjoyable evening will be spent by listening to the Phonograph."
"The dialogue of the lecture is witty, racy, and forcible delivered in a strikingly effective, though quite natural manner and devoid of all the elements of sensationalism; the interest in the progress of the Phonograph is maintained from the start to the finish."
THE BOX OFFICE is now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where early application for Seats is absolutely necessary.
Soldiers in uniform—Half-price.
Doors open at 8. Recital 8. Carriages at 10-45.
WM. A. JINKINS, Manager.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH

THE NEXT, and VALEDICTORY RECITAL
will take place, on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "EMIN," Capt. PETERSEN, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR on the 21st instant taking cargo and passengers for Tanga, Bagamoyo, Dar-es-Salam, Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.
For freight and Passage, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 14th March, 1892.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS BY ALL REGULAR LINERS.
SYSTEMATIC AND APPROVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR
CHEAP COMFORTABLE PASSAGES.
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SELECT BOOKINGS AND SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR FAMILY PARTIES.
Rs. 200-250 TO CONTINENTAL PORTS.
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NO COMMISSION. NO BOOKING CHARGES.
PASSAGE REQUIREMENTS REGISTERED FREE.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and stored for ready shipment pending embarkation of passengers free of warehouse charges.
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HAND-BOOKS and INFORMATION forwarded free.
THOS. COOK, SON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents.
Sirdar's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1892, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 29th February, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS:—
BALL HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.
THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.
Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.
The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.
Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

NOTICE.

INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SOLE RIGHTS in the INDIAN PATENT STONE PATENTS for the Bombay Presidency and Nizam's Territories have THIS DAY been assigned by this Company to Mr. WILLIAM GARLICK, the original Patentee.
BIRD & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld.
Calcutta, 39, Strand, 8th March, 1892.

WITH reference to the above Notice, I beg to intimate that I have PURCHASED from the INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., Ld., ALL RIGHTS in the Company's Patents as mentioned above, and have this day APPOINTED MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO., of 33, Apollo Street, my SOLE AGENTS, to whom all communications with regard to the Indian Patent Stone Co.'s Business in the Bombay Presidency, &c., should in future be addressed.
WILLIAM GARLICK,
Patentee, Indian Patent Stone.
Bombay, 8th March, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.
FOR immediate delivery, 17 couple of FOX-HOUNDS, imported last October, in hunting condition and perfectly healthy, and an exceptionally steady and handy lot. Apply to
H. W. BUCKLAND Esq.,
The Kennels, Bandora.

FOR SALE.
DYNAMITE AND DETONATORS.
OFFERS are invited for the purchase of
6,000 lbs very best Swiss Dynamite.
65,000 best Sextuple Detonators.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery at the Stores, Murmugao.
Reply at once to
AGENT,
W. I. P. Railway,
Murmugao.
February 24, 1892.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver-plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 3-6 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SILK VEILS and SILK SHADES in the loveliest Tints, for Table, Wall, and Hanging Lamps. "LAMP WAREHOUSE," R. PITMAN, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from HUBERT & Co., PRINCIPAL W. Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DR. DAVAR, DENTAL SURGEON, has RETURNED to BOMBAY, and Resumed Work.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, ALMONDS and NOUGATS.—Just unpacked, per lb. Rs. 2; Chocolate Drops, per lb. Re. 1-8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE SUB-LET, for the Hot Weather and Rains, a FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. Apply to DR. DIMMOCK, Malabar Hill.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 tunes and case complete Rs. 61; in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, one fully efficient and qualified SPINNING MASTER and one CARDING MASTER for Cotton Mills Up-country. Both must be thoroughly practical and such as had independent charge of each department. Apply immediately, stating lowest salary acceptable, with copies of Testimonials, to "388," care of this Paper.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.—New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard-Table Makers. Prices on application.

ANJINI HILL, 14 miles from Nasik. TO LET, for the present Hot Season, a small partly furnished BUNGALOW. Climate beautiful. Apply to "W. A. R." Post office, Nasik.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for the Season containing Dining, Drawing and two Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath-rooms, attached in a central situation, close to Gymkhana and Artist Point. For Rent, &c., Apply to "342," care of this office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLES of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SEHORF, Picket Road, Byculla. A Trial solicited.

TO RENT for April and May or longer Mr. LOGAN'S bungalow, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Moderate. R. LOGAN, Esq., C. S., Malabar Hill.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within Easy Walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—The beautiful Yacht "WATER QUEEN" (belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Henry Morland) as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder; ready to get under weight; perfectly fitted and appointed. Apply to JOHN MARSHALL, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE.—3 second-hand BOILERS, made by Messrs. William and James Gerforth in 1876. Length 28 feet. Dia. 7 feet, 70 lbs. pressure per square inch. Can be seen working any time at the Western India Mills, Chinchpogoly. For particulars and price, please apply to Messrs. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co., No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER, nearly new in excellent working order. Also a LUCATO'S TRYPOGRAPH, nearly new. Apply to Captain OTTLEY, Yorkshire L. I., Colaba.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS and Ornamental Embroidery of real Gold and Silver, also Cushions and Table Centres in some material at prices from Rs. 12 and upwards.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

STEEL BOILERS
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Loxer Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—
SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

TO LET AT COONOOR.

BLAIR ATHOL, newly done up. Well furnished. Study, dining, and drawing-room, four bedrooms, Stabling; Tennis Court. Rupees 125; a month from March 1st to October 31st. Apply R. M. DALY, Esq., Coonoor, or Colonel LA TOUCHE, Madras.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
ટ્રેડીંગ કંપની
ઇ. ઇ. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOBOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price will undersell beyond competition.
Price of one Cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations, Rs. 25.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared. Requisites for Stores and Regimental orders for Stores and Requisites.
H. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS, THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... „ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
46, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL.....£1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.
T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.
The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5: with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening by Lord Harris of the Sir D. M. Petit Hospital for Women and Children, and the Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, 5 p.m.
Elphinstone College Union, the Bishop of Bombay's Lecture on "Examinations and how to deal with Them."
Novelty Theatre, Edison's Phonograph, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Hippodrome, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE POINT-TO-POINT RACES.—Owners are reminded that entries for the above close to-morrow. Post entries will be received for the jumping competitions.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual great fair of Karel Wadi will be held on Friday next, the 18th inst., at Thakurdwar Road, when special arrangements will be made for fire-works and illumination. The fair will continue for five days successively as usual.

MUSIC AT THE NEW HOSPITALS.—The following music will be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the occasion of the opening of the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, this evening :—

March	Gut Tillana ... Ackermann
Overture	Silvana ... Weber.
Reminiscences of All Nations	... Godfrey.
Indian March	Bhairon Kle ... Ackermann.
Patrol	The Turkish Patrol ... Michaelis.
Galop	The Planters ... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Lancers	The May Flower ... Liddelly
Overture	L' Italiana in Algieri ... Rossini
Valse	Toreador ... T. P. Royle
Selection	Cox and Box ... Arthur Sullivan
Gavotte	Stephanie ... Czibulka
Polka	Off We Go ... Charles Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' CLUB.—A large number of riders turned out on Saturday for the night ride of fifty miles, and thoroughly enjoyed the ride in the moonlight, such as is only seen in India. Various parties of natives keeping the "Holi" stopped their yelling round huge bonfires to greet the flying team, and doubtless thought the riders greater maniacs than themselves. A hearty dinner was partaken of at "Borivili," music being provided by the Holites just outside the bungalow, which, to tell the truth, could very well have been dispensed with. After dinner the country round was explored, and a start back made about eleven o'clock, one of the number only refusing to face the return journey. The pace out was hot, the pace back again hotter; for the first thirteen miles were covered under the hour. All reached home before the chime had done much towards proclaiming that it was Sunday morning, and as ready to sleep, as they were ready for their dinner at Borivili. Soporifics and appetizers are not required after runs like these. The Club is organising an invitation concert (not smoking) for Saturday next, which promises to be a great success, for we understand that well-known lady and gentleman amateurs have consented to sing and play.

FILLIS'S WILD WEST SHOW.

A COMPLETE change was made in the programme at the Circus last night, the arena having been extended almost the entire length of the spacious tent for the Roman Hippodrome and Wild West Show. The performance opened with a grand procession of all the performers, and a very gay show they made. Then the races began illustrating the ancient Roman games. The riding of three pairs of horses at full gallop, the riders standing on the bare backs of their steeds was very clever, though the chariot race was undoubtedly the most exciting and roused the spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Besides other races, some of the specialties from the ordinary circus programme were introduced, to lend variety to the performance. The exhibition on double trapeze by Mdles. Alexandra and Kate was very smart, and there was as much to admire as to amuse in the Brother Feeley's chairs entree, but it would have been an improvement had that troupe, of what were termed on the programme Arab Bedouins, been left out. The exhibition was poor and fell flat. The second part of the programme was devoted entirely to the Wild West Show, the most sensational of which was the riding of bucking horses by Texas Jack and Jack Wright. It was really marvellous how Texas Jack sprang into the saddle while the animal was kicking and plunging, and stuck on despite all the brute's endeavours to dislodge its rider. The lassoing too, was wonderfully smart, as were the revolver manipulations. It is a question, however, if the Hippodrome and Wild West, notwithstanding their novelty will prove a draw for so long as the ordinary circus did.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already recived	... Rs.	1,525
Mr. M. Macmillan	... ,,	30
Mr. F. A. Hill	... ,,	10
Mr. Nanabhai B Masani	... ,,	5
Total	... Rs.	1,570

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 280 of 1866 and in the matter of the estate of the late Harinulobiai Balgovandas, deceased—Tyabjee and D for Sha Runchordas Nathubai and another Petitioners—Mujee B B, S P E Wilkin, and Crawford B and Co.
For Counsel's Reply.

78-91—Little, S, F and N—Charles Agnew Tuner vs. Javirvahoo and others—Conroy and B, P G and S and B and K—Part heard.
Testamentary Suits.

31-91—Little S F and N—Shah Megjee Sangee and others vs. Soni Petamber Jesraj—Roughton and B.

7-91—Chalk, W and S—Nana Babajee vs. Bagerthibai—M N Saklatwalla.

9-90—Crawford B and Co.—Luckmidas Runchordas and others vs. Luckmibai and others—M H Khan and P G and S.
Admiralty Suit.

1-91—Wadia and G—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Elias. vs The s s Deccan her tackle and others—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

47-92—Payne, G and S—Karim Nancey vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit—(Part heard.)

612-91—Crawford B Co.—Lalljee Mowjee vs Sheikh Essabin Khalifa—Payne G and S.

20-92—Inperson—Jafferjee Abdoolali Allabux vs Heptoolabhai and others.

41-92—Edgelow, and G—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Karsondas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

41-92—M N Saklatwalla—Mooshaid bin Khaliffa Yusufbin Ebrahim—Framjee D.

65-92—In person—Malloo Rajanna vs Nathoo Tookaram Sangle and another—K J Mantri.

77-92—Conroy and B—Babajee Chintamon Pestonjee Dinshaw—M N Suklatwalla.

80-92—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Tyab Hajee Joomas.

82-92—Inperson—Goolam Hoosein—Abdul Cadur vs Velub das Gopaldas and others.

83-92—Payne, G and S—Moti Goolabchund and others vs Motiram Narayen and others.
Postponed Long Causes.

426-91—Ardesir, H and D—Balkissondas Narondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne, G and S and in person—Part heard.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatimabibi and another vs Fatimabibi and others—Tyabjee and D Part heard.

656-90—Bicknell and M—Eduljee Asiajee Darowalla vs. Pirozbai and others—Chitnis M M—Part heard.

553-91—Janardhun and A—Esther alias Abigail vs Nashon Sampson Sankar—Conroy and B.

102-91—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Luxmibai vs Balsett Narayen—R Skipsey.
Defended New Long Causes.

676-91—Mansuklal D and J—Hiralal Chandrabhau Bejraj Motiram and another—Roughton and B.

621-91—Shamrao P—Krishnajee Balwant Wagle Sunderrao Pandoorang Sanggiray and another—Inperson—(A pauper).

481-89—Little, S F and N—Charles Anthony Beyts and another vs Kessowjee Cullianjee—Balkrishna V N K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs. Memon Cassum Ally—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

557-90—Crawford, B and Co—Hajee Abdool Rahim Allarukhia vs Hassambhoy Visram and others—Conroy and B.

71-90—In person—a pauper—Vazrabai Harca Goolam vs Hoosein Hyderalli—Mirza H Khan.

95-91—Roughton and B for a pauper—M da G. Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.

254-91—Crawford B and Co—Rusoolbai and others vs Hawabai and others—Pestonjee and R, W and G.

303-91—T A Bland—Ludhibai Thaker vs Ruttonsey Kurumsey—Payne, G and S.

143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi H Dayatoola bin Molvi—Ardasir H and D. Manshukla D and J Molvi, Macfarlane E and H.

299-91—M H Khan—Noorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and others—E Wilkin and M H Khan.

543-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kallianjee Shanggibhai vs Razbowjee Vilpal and others—Little S F and N—B

THE INFLUENCE OF NATURE ON LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

LECTURE BY MR. LEE-WARNER.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

I HAVE already mentioned here Byron's half affected spleen as witnessed in his "Scotch Reviewers," and his egotism were checked by the very same Swiss scenery, which inspired the "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty." and how, when detained in the inn in 1816 by stress of weather, he forgot his "ennui" in sympathy with human suffering in the person of the martyr Bonnivard. I would ask you also to contrast for yourselves the third canto of Childe Harold with the rest of that poem. Here I can only refer to those poems in proof of the wounderful effect which a view of nature produced upon Byron; and the same result will be observed in the case of Coleridge, who was restored from his trances and visions by the touch of Nature. The contrast between the martyr soul of pure Christabel and the evil that held her spellbound ends in the conviction, taught by the blue arch of the sky, which is ever open to all of us when we want to seek release from any temptation or chains of our own forging;

But this she knows, in joys or woes,
That saints will aid if men will call:
For the blue sky bends over all.

Coleridge loved to linger over the supernatural and invisible, and to transfer to them from the natural and visible world a human interest and a semblance of truth, so that the shadows of his imagination might seem realities. In the "Ancient Mariner," I am always reminded of that architectural device which unites one colour with another by reciprocal interference carrying a piece of one colour into the other, so that the change shall not be too abrupt. The transition of the Mariner's ship from the storm and the rotting bulwarks, or from the magically becalmed sea to the known and visible world is powerfully drawn, until the simplicity of the final lines leaves the reader at rest on the solid earth.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.

I can only throw out these hints and quotations; but I have no doubt that you will follow my point of view for yourselves, and with one more illustration I will pass on. One might have expected that the Revolution would have shaken Wordsworth's confidence in Nature's lessons of consolation and order: and indeed he confesses that, when England joined the alliance, he began to doubt his reading of Nature's book, but then once more

"Nature's self,
By all varieties of human love
Assisted, led me back, through opening day,
To those sweet counsels between head and heart;
Whence grew that genuine knowledge, fraught with peace,
Which, through the later sinkings of this cause,
Has still upheld me, and upholds me now."

The sum then of the whole matter is this, that however fanciful you may think the claim of Nature as the great inspirer and fountain of British literature, Shakespeare have retained his influence, because he pointed the men about him, as men were, are, and may be: the Queen Anne's poets sacrificed matter to manner, and their works, if they please, do not instruct. Whilst the nature-loving Bards of the nineteenth century have helped to save a money-getting and money-spending age from gross materialism and belief in nothing but self-indulgence. Many-sided generous Nature has inspired songs which have given liberal aims to our administrators, widened our sympathies, corrected pride and self-glory, and taught the British nation as a greater than them did, to consider the lilies of the field and their lesson, to mark the blue sky that bends over rulers and their subjects to "love all human kind," and to note that Heaven's light for ever shines."

And now I pass to the second part of my address. Britishers must be men of action as well as men of thought. Great Britain has to govern as well as create and study literature. A sovereign power which could teach the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth that the British Nation and its gem set in the silver sea was only a part of mankind and of inhabited space: which could bid the conceited poet of Queen Anne's time turn to the fresher air of the country or the garden lawn: and which could send Shelly, the atheist, on to his knees in adoration of the spirit of Nature, and convince the most materialist [illegible] to too much with us, has its message and its lessons of humanity for the governing classes. On the all important question of the duties of authority and responsibilities of empire, Nature has a word to say in favour of the progressive capacity and the claims of humanity, as against mere national interests, and still more as against the still narrower interest of the family or caste. What are the physical facts? Nature breathes her grandeur and opens her book to all mankind. The sorrows and joys of humanity know no distinction of race, caste, or clime. A touch of Nature makes the whole world kin—of one blood are all the nations of the earth made. One flower will, indeed, grow only in one country, but another, not less beautiful, fostered by the same influence, will grow in another. The same rain supplies man with water, irrespective of caste or nationality. The sun's rays going forth from the east to the west are not differential, but are the birth-right of all mankind. "They consecrate with their own hues whatever they shine upon." From the companionship of Nature, from the satisfaction of a good conscience, the most cruel autocrat, or most pretentious class cannot exclude those whom God has made, and he or it may disfavour. Those are the facts in the Book of Nature. And how does the literary Britisher read it? Wordsworth says against the proud in heart, or in purse, or in birth-right:—

"There is
One great society alone on earth
The noble living and the noble dead,"

Arnold, one of the sweetest and latest of our Lyrical poets, sang:—

What still of strength is left, employ
That end to help attain;
One common wave of thought and joy,
Lifting mankind again.

De Tocqueville writes:—He who despises man will never get the best out of himself or others": and Mill in his Essays writes:—"Whatever man has been man may be." Our Poet Laureate catching the inspiration of Shakespeare on that "wonderful piece of work, man" sees in the far future a federation of the world and a parliament of men. Here then in the book of Nature and our literature founded on it is the source and inspiration of the British conception of rules. It is no narrow principle of a paternal Government, or a rule for the benefit of the ruler, which sent forth the Roman with his Poet's sailing orders.

Tu regere imperio populos Romane memento, and which fostered differences as aiding the central authority, *Divide et impera*. Its aim is less to govern than to call forth the progressive capacity and to teach self-government. It denies to lift up the lower ranks of society and the subject to the pedestal of the ruler. "Humanity," and "Heaven's light our Guide" are its watch-words, and they are embodied in your *Magna Charta*, the Queen's Proclamation, issued by the ruler, whose authority had just been defied, and restored by the sword. But it was not her own might that prevailed, that His right hand that gave one race victory that it might be used for the good of many races. There are three supreme ideas of mankind, the family, the nation, and humanity. The Hindoo and the Greek ruler thought of the first, the Roman empire of the second, but the British nation accepts the last and highest as its ruling idea. I will not pause to dwell on what international law has owed to the theory of a Lord of Nature, nor do I mean, to assert that the Britisher, or any other ruling race, has been true at all times to his high principle; but I venture to point out to you that from God's nature the British nation has learnt the grand idea of humanity, and that the legislation and administration of India under the Queen bears testimony to her Majesty's desire to recognise a progressive future as before all those committed to her care. The protection of the weak, equality in the eye of the law, justice, and a common participation in the benefits, and when the time comes in the task, of good Government, are at least the aims which the British Government sets before it.

Nature does not stop short at inculcating the progressive capacity of mankind: in her next chapter she teaches that progress is a necessity of life. "Life means growth." We witness on all sides the progress from seed to blade, from blade to ear, and from ear to corn. Except for brief interludes, and in reality there is in them some advance, all healthy animals and plants are renewing or increasing growth. In nature there is no standing still. There is either life and progress, or decline and death. So with human institutions, they must be renewed like the Sacred Ship of Athens, plank by plank it may be, but still so completely as to leave no part untouched. The British statesman recognise that reform must be gradual, but he is convinced that the task of the reformer is unending, and looking at the interwoven network of life, he knows that reform cannot be confined to one part of human administration. [illegible] In whatever direction the [illegible] trate, in all those must the spirit of change and growth penetrate. You cannot say to the spirit of reform thus far and no farther. Politics cannot be marked off for separate development and treated by themselves, and moral, religious, and social concerns left unleavened by the measure put into the political lump. Doubtless, the legislator alone need not undertake the whole task of reform. Society, and the individual unit must perform their several parts, but if there is to be life, and if man is to develop his progressive capacity or else rot, then there must be growth and signs of progress in every department of human endeavour and interest. Any tree in our jungles will tell us the story of connected life and growth to the very extremities. The *peepul* tree, whose roots are drawing moisture and life from the ground communicates the sap through its trunk to the branches, the branches in their turn carry their vivifying influence to the twigs, and the outer leaves have a fibre which connects them directly with the stem, and so with the root. Thus Nature does her work thoroughly, and he is no friend of India who, for fear of adverse or immature criticism, leads us to believe that social and moral growth can be dissevered from the thread of political reform or constitutional development. The sap must be carried to every part of the tree if the tree is to live. Finally, Nature carries us forward to its next law, that growth must be natural and suited to the environment, and informs the statesman that if constitutions must necessarily change, they "are not made but grow." Mr. John Morley has wisely remarked that "the problem of the statesman is individual," and that the analogies are misleading. Few of you will deny the law of sequence on the proposition that the best hopes for the future must be linked to a wise reverence for the traditions and history of the past. The application of this principle to India under the Queen-Empress must be a matter for your own thought. I belong to neither of the extreme parties on this question. One party holds that the Christian institution of England cannot be made applicable to India, the most conservative and theocratic of countries. But this view loses sight of the fact that British rule constituted a chapter already written by history in the life of India, and one whose influence must be calculated by the historian and statesman. That such a factor must be potential is self-evident. Another scholar tells you that the Christian institutions of England are eternally true and applicable, like the laws of nature, to all sorts and conditions of men. But Nature's laws are general, and their operation is diverse inasmuch as the soil and climate of continents differ, and their products must conform to the environment, with what variations the British constitution and its institutions may be adopted to the wants of the multiform societies of that geographical expression, which we label India, I dare not prophecy. The adaptation rests primarily with the peoples of India and not with the Government; but it may help you to appreciate the truth of my present proposition as to natural growth if I take an object lesson from British history, and show you how Representative Government has resulted from the interwoven life of Great Britain or how to fall back on Shakespeare—

Here many things, having full reference
To one consent, have worked contrariously.

The seeds of representative Government were sown and fructified in a common vernacular, a brotherhood of literature, a national faith, and a united society of the British nation. The quickened life of the nation could never have found a national utterance if a vernacular literature had not been created by Chaucer, and the Norman language used only so far as to supply its wants. Unless knight and churl, baron and peasant, high and low, Scotchman and Englishman adopted a common vernacular, the masses never could have been reached by the pens of Nature's nobility. The English language thus created has been enriched by the genius of British men and British women—English, Scotch and Irish—and by men of society and the children of the poorest ranks of life contributing their ideas as well as their expressions to our national literature. If you look on further back than the present century, you will recall the names of Maria Edgeworth, Moore's country-woman, along with those of Miss Austin, George Eliot, and others, the representatives of British authoresses from each of the three kingdoms. No history of the literary efforts of this century is complete without a chapter devoted to what Southey called, "The Cockney Writers." In the ranks of those who have instructed the nation walk not only Byron, the peer, and Shelley, the country-squire's son, but the humble Keats, Coleridge and Lamb, the blue-coat boys and sons of hoziers, shoemakers, and other workers at trades, besides Burns, the Ayshire labourer. Dissenting ministers have sent many into the field of our literature to make a name with the Catholic Lingard, the Protestant Hallam, [illegible] Hobart, and the free thinking Gibbon and Mill. Ideas thus worked through the whole mass of the nation one common wave of thought and joys lifting it. Of the influence of a common religion and the undying work of the reformation, or of the ever-seething cauldron of social reform, I need not speak. You know well the series of revolutions—peaceful and turbulent—which have reduced in turn the pretensions of monarchy, the privileges of the nobles, or the violence of the mob. Common dangers in war and the pursuit of common aims in politics have compelled all classes and ranks of society to lend a hand to each other. Such are the conditions of national brotherhood in which the germ of representation in the small area of the United Kingdom has taken root; and what the fruits are you can see in the legislative measures of any single Session of Parliament. No permanent settlement justifies the possessions of property in refusing allotments to the labourer. Factory legislation for the protection of the workman, sanitary measures, disestablishment of Churches, compulsory education at the cost of the rich, and municipal or rural self-government at the heavy cost of property-owners are the fruits. The necessary sacrifices are borne by the possessors of wealth in the interest of the nation. No representative assembly, whether of the nation or of the country, is complete without the presence of those whom in India you would describe as the low castes. I cannot fill in the description in greater detail; but, I think, you will admit that the healthy growth of the representative system implied a ground prepared by not merely phrases, but by constant action of equality, fraternity, and self-sacrifice, welding together a nation before a council to represent a nation can be thought of.

Besides these three lessons which the book of Nature offers for the guidance of the statesman, there are others which may occur to you, but I feel that I ought not any longer to trespass upon your patience. I would, therefore, only beg to tender to you my thanks for the courtesy and attention with which you have listened to me, and offer my congratulations to your Principal on the plan which he has pursued in encouraging you to organise this system of lectures.

When I served as Director of Public Instruction, I offered to assist in a series of similar lectures which I proposed for the Deccan College, but it was considered a premature movement. I am, therefore, very pleased to find that the Elphinstone College is more advanced, and that you have secured so many helpers. I would beg of you, in conclusion, to think out the matter discussed for yourselves, and not to judge hastily, if you cannot accommodate my spectacles to your own view of the world. One word I may say with confidence that Nature will honour any bills which you draw on her. Fill up the cheque for yourselves—and never doubt that Shelley was right in viewing her as a power—

Which weilds the world with never ending love
Sustains it from beneath and kindles it above.

THE LATE MR. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S POEMS.

MR. JEEJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MISTREE, M.A., has paid an adequate tribute of respect to the memory of a dear departed friend by publishing, in a handsome volume of over 600 pages, Guzerati poems and verses composed by the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, together with an account of his life. An excellent photograph of Mr. Petit forms the frontispiece of the book, the entire printing and get-up of which are creditable to the resources of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage Printing Press. The book consists of a poem in eighteen chapters entitled "My Pleasures," the opening of each chapter, being accompanied with excellent and appropriate woodcuts, which also head the other poems and verses, of miscellaneous poems, of translations and adaptations in verses, and unpublished poems in addition to those contributed by the deceased in his life-time to Gujerati magazines. Mr. Petit wished very much to publish his poems in the form of a book in his life-time, but ill-health and close attention to the business transactions of his father's office interfered with his design, which he left to his friend, Mr. Mistree, to carry into execution after his death. In justice to the editor of the book it must be remarked that he has well acquitted himself of the task left for him by a deceased friend. The sketch of Mr. Petit's life, which precedes the poems, has been pourtrayed by a loving hand; and all the excellences and admirable traits of his character are prominently brought into view. The remark of a writer in the *North American Review* aptly applies to the late Mr. Petit, wherein it is said:—"There are instances of millionaires' sons, unspoiled by wealth, who being rich, still perform great services in the community. Such are the very salt of the earth, valuable as, unfortunately, they are rare."

The late Mr. Petit was remarkable in the midst of great wealth for his simplicity of dress, character and manners, humility, unvarying courtesy to all, and an unceasing anxiety to be useful to the poor. The wealth of his parents proved a real blessing to him, and through him to all around him. He always led a studious life and afforded liberal encouragement to those of his acquaintance who did likewise. He had a great taste for Shakespearian studies, and was an earnest and devoted student of the world's poet. After leaving the Elphinstone College, he joined his father's firm and managed the affairs of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company in addition to being a director of the National Spinning and Weaving Company, the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, the Berar Manufacturing Company, the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, the Indian Oil Mills and Manufacturing Company, &c. He was connected with several public bodies and institutions, which profited by his counsel and co-operation. In succession to the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Petit was appointed a trustee in 1885 of the Native General Library, and he was also a trustee of several other public institutions. He made liberal contributions to educational establishments and libraries. From a very early age he showed a predilection for writing Gujerati verse; which subsequently developed and placed him in the rank of Gujerati poets. In the opinion of the editor of the book, Mr. Petit was a born poet. He thinks that Mr. Petit's compositions may be brought within the scope of the opinion of a recent writer, who said:—"It is the prerogative of poetry to convey to us, as nothing else can, the beauty that is in all nature, to interpret the finer quality that is hidden in the hearts of men, and to hint at a beauty which lies behind these, a light above the light of setting suns, which is incommunicable."

Independently of his claims as a Gujerati poet as evidenced in the book before us, Mr. Petit's name will be kept green in the memories of many by the institutions which bear his honoured name. These are the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Colaba Library, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Girgaum Library, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Baherkote Improvement Library, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Ankleshwar Library, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage, which was endowed by his father at a cost of some ten lakhs of rupees, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Broach Parsee Girls' School, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Khetwady Gymnasium, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Godwarra Charitable Dispensary, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Wadda Charitable Dispensary, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Female Ward of the Sudra Hospital, and the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Leper Ward of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum. Apart from his merits as an author, these institutions will continue to bear testimony to Mr. Petit's worth as a man.

ZOROASTRIAN EDUCATION IN ANCIENT IRAN.

As the subject of Parsee female training and position has become the general topic of the day it will be very interesting to note down for the knowledge of our readers the following important extracts from the valuable writings of some of the well-known specialists:—

"It is a commandment of the good religion (*i. e.*, Zoroastrianism) that parents should love their children very much from the time they are born up to the time when they become seven years of age or more, and within these limits the child should for two or three years be reared on a milk diet. . . The father should as far as he is able instruct the child in superior and perfect knowledge and raise him to a high station; and it is the duty of the child to be obedient and respectful to its father and to secure his love and keep him pleased. . . . . Therefore to check evil thoughts in the man and to enable him always to do long-lived deeds and to keep his person holy, adequate knowledge of the Mazdayasnian religion should be imparted to him. . . . " (Comp. Dastur Peshotan's edition of the Pahl. Dinkard, Vol. IV.)

"Posterity is a gracious favour bestowed by Heaven as a reward for virtuous behaviour and piety. . . . Daughters are certainly less desirable. Moreover, sons are also the proper defenders of the house. They must guard it from enemies and adversaries, they must stand round their father when he goes into battle, they must propagate his race and improve and increase his estates. . . . The mother suckled her child at her own breast; the father's duty was chiefly to preserve it from every [illegible] to inculcate the child's education their first their community and to implant in him those virtues for which the old Iranian people were principally remarkable, and which the Avesta sums up in the words: "piety in thought, word, and action." It is pretty clear that the special training of boys for future callings went hand in hand with their religious education, and that it was chiefly regulated according to the profession of the father. . . It was evidently also no uncommon practice to commit children to the care of a priest for training and instruction in the same manner as the Indian Brahmins were wont to do. . . The fifteenth year of age was the normal time of marriage for girls. . . It was considered a matter of course that a girl should be married on reaching the years of puberty. For this reason the thoughts and aspirations of the young daughter of a Mazdayasna were directed towards obtaining a lord and husband, who would take her to his own house, and this most heartfelt of all wishes is expressed with simple candour:—'Grant us this grace, that we may obtain a husband a youthful one, one of surpassing beauty, who may procure us sustenance as long as we have to live with each other, and who will beget us offspring: a wise, learned, and ready-tongued husband.' In extreme cases Hauma (the angel) is a helper in need, and 'grants to the maidens, who have long remained unmarried, an able wise husband, who quickly courts them.' The courting, or the solicitation for the hand of a maiden, was made to those persons under whose care she stood, that is, to the parents or their representatives. Sometimes, however, women appear to have been independent, and to have been able to dispose of themselves as they chose. . . The wife ranks rather as the equal of the husband than his dependent. She is not his slave but his companion: entitled to all his privileges, sharing with him the direction and management of the household. Whilst the man has chiefly to procure through the labour of his hands the necessary means of maintenance for his family, and therefore moves more out of doors: the wife's sphere of action is indoors. As the cultivation of the field, the chase and war are incumbent upon him, so does she tend the domestic herd, devoting herself to the care and primary training of her children, and to the preparation of food, and the making of needful clothing and other articles of home manufacture. . . In the Avesta both sexes appear constantly as possessing equal rights; there is no difference as to their respective importance. Pious men and women are frequently named together. As in this world, so also in the next, they live together, enjoying in common the pleasures of Paradise. *Wives are an honour to the house.* . . . As in the Vedic antiquity, so also amongst the Avesta people, women took part even in the holy ceremonies and solemn offerings." (Comp. Geiger's Civilization of the Eastern Iranians by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana.)

"Herodotus informs us that the Persians taught their sons, from their fifth to their twentieth year, only three things: to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth. Before the fifth year has expired the boys are not in sight of the father, but are kept confined among women, and to be sure, as Herodotus supposes, for the purpose that in the event of their death occurring at this period it might not cause grief to the father. . . According to Xenophon, the boys, who go through instruction, are constantly taught righteousness, as the boys elsewhere are to read and write, and assuredly in such a manner that the superintendents can give decisions on the unrighteous dealings and cases of strife among the boys, and punish them, especially so on account of slander and ingratitude. Besides that, they must practise themselves in obedience, especially, however, in maintaining moderation in eating and drinking, and in drawing the bow and throwing a javelin. . . . What is very remarkable is that, according to Strato, they learn the art of tending the cattle, and every night, after business is brought to a close, practise themselves in the art of rearing plants, the cutting of roots, &c." (Comp. Rapp's "Religion and Customs of the Persians and other Iranians, by K. R. Cama.)

In the Zend-Avesta the moral and spiritual training of a woman is particularly emphasized. We quote from Dr. Mill's English translation, which forms the 31st volume of the "Sacred Books of the East," published by Prof. Max Muller.

"And we sacrifice to the holy woman forward in good thoughts, and words, and deeds, receiving her instructions well, having her husband as her lord." . .

In Haug's English translation of the Pahlavi *Arda-i-Viraf-Namah* we light upon the duties of the Zoroastrian wife in chapters 63 and 68: "What sin was committed by this body (of a woman) whose soul suffers so severe a punishment? . . . This is the soul of that wicked woman who in the world offered defiance to her own husband and master, and became abusive; she also acted disobediently. . . . and she stole property from her husband, and secretly formed a hoard for herself."

DARAB.

ELECTIVE INSTITUTION IN INDIA.

THE *Pioneer* says:—There can be little doubt that a reaction is setting in among even the Radical agitators of India in the matter of elective institutions. We have had it dinned into our ears for a long time past, that the one remedy for the ills which the country is suffering from is the elective principle; but the orthodox classes are apparently beginning to doubt whether one of the results would not be to strike a serious blow at the sacred institution of caste. The Brahmin might be opposed by the Chamar in the polling booths, and the low-caste man, whose very touch would be pollution to his opponent, might win. There have already been instances which have scandalised the privileged class. A butcher was elected to a local board or municipal committee; a chaprasi won the suffrages of voters at Lahore; and elsewhere the high-caste members of Hindu society have discovered what humiliation may be in store for them. Lord Salisbury in his recent utterances has well gauged the position. "All parties," he said, "desired to popularise the Legislative Councils, and to bring them more into harmony with the civil life of the people, but care must be taken lest, by the application of occidental machinery, there were brought in, not the strong and effective elements of Indian society, but the artificial influence of the weakly elements. It would be a great evil if the really strong portion of Indian society, under any system of government, did not retain that share of the government which their natural position among their people traditionally entitled them to." It is the "occidental machinery" of the elective system which has aroused the alarm of the orthodox classes. Hitherto, however, the Anglicised Babu has not ceased to clamour for the principle upon which he sets such store, and the Congress has sought to teach the people that representative institutions strictly modelled on those in vogue in England are an absolute necessity if the country is to be saved. Calcutta has been the head-quarters of this agitation, and it is in Calcutta strangely enough that the reaction is showing itself most strongly.

The orthodox *Bangabasi* has all along jeered at the educated Babu and derided his methods; but now we have the paper which most distinguished itself for the ferocity of its attacks upon the Government, joining in the cry against the elective system. There is an election coming on for the Calcutta Municipality, and it would appear that strange pranks are being played by the candidates and their canvassers. One of the former has already lodged a complaint before the Presidency Magistrate against a rival competitor for municipal honours, the charge being the use of abusive language. False registration, irritating objections, tricking of various kinds, are the outward and visible signs of the qualification of the Bengali to have and enjoy the privilege of voting. The European community cannot tell how deep is the system of trickery, or what bad blood is being created in the native section of the population. They must rely upon the Babus themselves for evidence of the mischief at work. "It is no use mincing matters," writes the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*: "the one subject of discussion in parlours now is whether a system which converts friends into foes, honest men into scoundrels, gentlemen into mean fellows, is an unmixed blessing. One thing is certain: if the system is not radically changed no first-class men will care to enter the Municipal Board. A first-class man will only agree to do gratuitous service to the citizens from motives of patriotism. But why will he submit to be made a plaything by voters who are weak enough to lose their sense and honour under the excitement of election? We hope there will be no bloodshed on the election day." All this is *apropos* merely of a municipal contest, wherein no great interests are involved. What would be the state of affairs if the coveted post on the Legislative Councils—with salaries attached—were the prizes at stake? If local self-government can thus set friends by the ears, turn honest men in scoundrels, and generally upset the peace of the native community we should indeed have "a pretty kettle of fish." Outburst like this in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* would seem to show that the question is not so much whether India is fit for elective institutions as whether anyone wants them.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

THE following is the second forecast of the wheat crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1891-92:—

[illegible] anxiety was beginning to be felt for the crop on light unirrigated soils. But in the third week in January light showers fell in many districts. These were followed by a more general and heavier fall in the middle of February, which did a great deal of good and in most places was quite sufficient. There has been practically no frost, and the damage from rust is slight, though rust is reported from some districts. Scattered falls of hail did some damage in Etah, Cawnpore, Bands, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Unao, and Sultanpur. Taking 100 to denote a full average condition, the condition of the present crop stands as follows:—Meerut division 90, Agra and Allahabad Divisions 90, Rohilkhund 80, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions 80, Oudh 80. The wheat crop is probably the best that has been seen for some years. Prospects of barley gram and arhar are very good as they have entirely escaped frost. This relates to condition up to 22nd February 1892.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES LINSEED CROP.

The second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1891-92 is as follows:—

In December the weather remained clear throughout. There were some partial showers in January followed by a general and heavier fall in the middle of February, which did much good both to linseed and rapeseed. The crop is almost everywhere reported to be entirely free from fungoid diseases. Hundred denoting a full average condition, the condition of the present crop has been returned by different districts from 70 to 85.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Osburga, 346 tons, Captain D Cook, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naples, 1,481 tons, Captain J Harrison, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Henrieth H, 1,405 tons, Captain J Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Kestor, 1,482 tons, Captain H Campion, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,636 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE s s Beethoven, 1,407 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape of Good Hope via Galle, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Athole, 1,479 tons, Captain A Watson, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Tyne, with a cargo of 2,686 tons coal and 55 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain L Baccarani, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Chel Tong, Mr Asy, Mr F Toloatere and Mr. Fidealy.

THE s s Nithsdale, 1,198 tons, Captain W Laurenceson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Glasgow, with a general cargo and 48 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A A Hankz and three Mahomedan ladies, and 72 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W Greenhorn, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J Hoyle and child, two Misses Hoyle, Mrs Kidd and infant, Mr R Krishna, and Mrs Wanera and three children.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases coloured shawls.
3 „ white shirtings, 24 yards.
5 „ coloured prints.
8 bales grey shirtings.
20 „ Turkey red yarn No. 40.
On account and at the risk of Vulubjee Pragjee—
V P—A 1542—12-13—19-20—4 bales grey dhooties, 40 and 46 inch by 6 yds.
On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Nurotumdas—
15 bales mule twist No. 40.
22 „ water twist, No. 32 and 40.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 15, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4 FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, UTENSILS, JALLEES, DOORS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead-Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated papers, photo views, ointment, samples of cloth, pipes, brushes, telescope, embroidery, &c.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of watches, old clothes, &c.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of copper and brass pots, deal cupboard, chairs, empty boxes, bed, &c.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AT PAREL AND DADUR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 and 4-30 p.m. respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haroon Mahomed, insolvent, trading under the name of Hajee Mitha Cassum, the right, title, and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned pieces of leasehold land :—

LOT No. 1 AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of foras vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Mingoota Manduli, near Parell, DeLisle Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 2,974 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 150, new No. 12031, and new survey No. 2388 and bounded on the east by the ground of Cassinath Dhuru and Toolsi Pipe, on the west by the ground of Hoosunjee Hormusjee, on the north by the ground of Luxmon Juswant Koli, and on the south by the ground of Muncherjee Eduljee.

LOT No. 2, AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of land, situate near the Dadur Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 99 containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Ramchand Nana Joshi, and beyond that by the line of the said Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the west by the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by the land of Jambao Antone Souza, and on the south by the land of Jose Manuel Fernandes.
For further particulars, conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, or the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1892, to 31st March, 1893 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, ie., from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.
For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF 150 CASKS CEMENT.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder Ware-house, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Esoofully Mussaji Unwala—
E. M.—100 casks cement.
Also on account and risk of Mr. Mahomedally Abdoolally—
M. A.—50 casks cement.

SALE OF 3 CASES WHITE MULLS, 5 CASES CHECK DHOTIES, 3 CASES SILK THREAD; 24 CASES COLOURS, 22 CASES BLACKING, 5 CASES NEEDLES, &c.

[illegible] will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Esmaljee Hajee Khutri—
EHK—ex. 3234-62—5 cases colours.
Also on account and risk of Mr. Ebramjee Hubiboola—
EH—3978-82—10 cases colours.
Also on account and risk of Mr. Abdulally Ebrahim :—
AT—1933-54—22 cases blacking.
AT—1-5—5 cases needles.
Also on account and risk of Messrs. Bomonjee and Gokuldas—
X.—7613-15—3 cases white mulls, 45 inch, Nos. 1220, 1380, and 1480.
Also on account of the estate—
LC—37-40—2 cases linen check dhooties (mooktas), 9, 10 and 16 yards.
MM—111-13—3 cases linen check dhooties (mooktas), 9 and 10 yards.
EMUMB—2108-10—3 cases silk threads.
B—1911-7—7 cases dye Bengal scarlet.
M B & Co.—2-3—3 cases colours.
1 box Batatis (roomal), brass lotas, brass sample lamps, chimneys, soda bottles, &c.
MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 15, 1892.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scorofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

THE latest Market advices received through Reuter were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—We give below our usual monthly comparative statement of the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India, from which it will be seen that the missions to Bombay for last month were somewhat greater in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* than they were during the mohth preceding; but very much heavier, say by 21¼ million yards, than they were in February, 1891. In *Coloured* and *Printed Goods* there was a trifling falling off, and a material decrease, respectively, compared with shipments for January; but a sensible increase in each case as against the figures for the same month last year. In *Yarns* there was an addition of ½ million lbs. compared with January's shipments, but a diminution to the same extent from those in February last year. Taking the shipments to Bombay for the first two months of the present year, they show a large increase in every item of *Goods*, compared with those for the corresponding period last year, say of about 15½ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, of 2¾ million yards in *Coloured Cottons*, and of 2½ million yards in *Printed Cottons*, the figures for *Twist* alone giving a falling off of some ¾ million lbs. The missions to the sister Presidencies there was a great falling off to Madras last month compared with January, but a material increase as against February last year in *Plain Cottons*; while to the principal Indian market—Calcutta—shipments of the chief item were as about the same scale for both months, but sensibly less compared with those in February last year.

	Feb. 1892.	Jan. 1892.	Feb. 1891.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	36,150,000	38,650,000	14,900,000
Colored Cottons „	4,650,000	4,900,000	3,350,000
Printed Cottons „	8,200,000	10,050,000	7,700,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,200,000	950,000	1,450,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	75,500,000	75,150,000	79,050,000
Colored Cottons „	4,950,000	6,100,000	4,850,000
Printed Cottons „	4,100,000	4,150,000	2,800,000
Twist .....lbs.	850,000	1,050,000	1,300,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	8,650,000	31,800,000	6,400,000
Colored Cottons „	850,000	600,000	1,200,000
Printed Cottons „	1,050,000	1,180,000	1,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,150,000	900,000	1,750,000
	For 2 months 1892.		For 2 months 1891.
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	74,800,000		59,450,000
Colored Cottons „	9,550,000		6,700,000
Printed Cottons „	18,250,000		16,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	2,150,000		3,000,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec. Rs.	4,74,344
„ „ Branches...	„ „	2,98,981
Other Deposits	„ „	4,86,313
Government Securities	Inc. „	25,81,048
Loans „	Dec. „	16,37,307
Bills Discounted.....	Inc. „	1,95,038
Cash with other Banks.....	„ „	83,182
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec. „	29,69,412

The diminution in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of nearly 29¾ lakhs (bringing it down to some 156 lakhs) as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, which, owing to the Bank having been closed on Saturday for he *Holi* holiday, embraces a day less than usual, does not point to any change in Money from the situation which we reveiwed a week ago; and a glance at the figures, which we give above will show that the trade demand instead of expanding with the advancing season, has further contracted, though to a much less extent than in the previous week, owing probably to the native holiday time that we are passing through. Some decrease in Private Deposits and a small increase in Bills Discounted was much more than counterbalanced in the past week by a diminution in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements to the balance was greatly exceeded by the figures at the other side standing for a large increase in Government Securities, and material withdrawals from Public Deposits.

COTTON.—Businesss in this staple has been almost a blank here to-day, the only transaction reported being the purchase of 50 bales of Veerumgaum, by a Mill, at Rs. 150. The feeling has been dull, and the advance of Re. 1 per candy attained yesterday has been lost.

WHEAT has been rather more enquired for by exporters to-day in a steady market; but prices are still quite unchanged, all round.

SEEDS has been quiet in tone, with a small business passing, and *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt., but other kinds are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,760 bales.
Wheat.....	41,733 cwts.
Linseed	37,638 „
Gingelly	5,314 „
Groundnuts	3,346 „
Castorseed	3,115 „

FREIGHTS are weak though not actually lower. We quote for Picked Ports, Seeds, and Wheat, for March-April shipment, at 19s. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed on Saturday for the *Holi*, and, on the market re-opening this morning, Friday's final rates of 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 13-16d. for demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits were quoted. A moderate amount of Bank Remittance was taken at these rates, but nothing was forthcoming in Credits at 1s. 4d.; 1s. 5 31-32d. however, was practicable all day on one direction, and, at this small amounts were placed for ready and forward Bills, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 7-8d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·68¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened with a strong feeling to-day, and a further material advance has taken place in the price of Fours both for Money and Account. This afternoon quotations stood at 107 7-16 for Fours for cash, 107 5-16 for the next settling day on the 30th inst., and 107 3-16 for the April account; but another 1-16 per cent. was gained before closing, the cash price leaving off at 107½. For 4½ per Cents 105 is still quoted.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed to-day for the native holidays.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th March, as compared with the statement of the 5th March, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 5. Rs.	March 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	52,00,577	47,26,233
Do. do. at Branches.....	43,58,435	45,59,454
Other Deposits	3,22,65,038	3,17,78,725
Post Bills	4,914	6,194
Cash Credits, undrawn	41,60,428	36,84,284
Rs. ..	5,99,39,392	5,82,04,890
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	74,12,626	99,93,674
Cash Credits on do. do.	84,80,675	84,31,454
Loans do. do.	75,39,270	59,01,963
Current Accounts overdrawn	493	2,663
Bills Discounted and purchased.....	1,72,67,329	1,74,62,367
Stamps, &c.	21,189	21,194
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,383		
Applied in reduction .... „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,383	3,92,383
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,56,535	3,39,717
Cash and Currency Notes	1,85,68,562	1,55,99,570
Rs. ..	5,99,39,392	5,82,04,890

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13.
10 p.m. .. 76·0
MONDAY, MARCH 14.
6 a.m. .. 74·6
10 a.m. .. 80·4
2 p.m. .. 83·4
4 p.m. .. 82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHANNER—Feb 18, at Sydenham, wife of Maj B Channer, Assist-Adjt-Gen, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

DEATHS.

BIRDWOOD—Feb 16, at the residence of Major-General Thomson, R E, Underwood, Cheltenham, Lydia Juliana, widow of the late General Christopher Birdwood, 3rd Bom-Native Infantry, aged 77.
CROSSLEY—Feb 19, at Tynan, co Armagh, Elizabeth Helen, widow of Major-Gen F Crossley, H E I C S, aged 81.
FENNING—Feb 18, at West Kensington, W, Lavinia, widow of Capt H Fenning, 21st Regt Bombay N I.
GIBB—Feb 20, at Worcester, Annie Isabella, wife of Capt J H S Gibb, Worcestershire Regt, and daughter of late Major G N Saunders, Bengal S C, aged 28.
HITCHINS—Feb 20, at Upper Norwood, Agnes Dent, wife of Col H O Hitchins, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 48.
KAYE—Feb 21, at West Hampstead, Lieut-Gen E Kaye, C B, late R A (Bengal), aged 76.
KEATINGE—Feb 18, W Cadell, son of Lieut-Gen R H Keatinge, V C, C S I, aged 30.
ROPER—Feb 16, at Winchester, Carlotte Lydia, widow of Sir H Roper, formerly Chief Justice, Bombay.
SMITH—Feb 20, at Ealing, Sophia Smith, widow of W Smith, of Ealing, formerly Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, aged 89.
SMITH—Feb 23, George Smith, Esq, M D, Surgeon-General, Madras (Retired.)
SMITH—Feb 25, Col J Smith, H M Indian Army, (Retired.) formerly of the 42th Regiment, Bengal N I.
STEWART—Feb 19, at 17, Manson Place, London, Theodore Henry Stewart, late Bombay Civil Service, aged 49.
YOUNG—Feb 21, at Worcester, Lieut-Col H G Young, Ret List, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1892.

THE wind is not tempered to the shorn lamb in England just now. When coal has become well-nigh unobtainable, and the great strike threatens to put an end to the supply, altogether the snow-storms are heavy and the continuous frost terrific. The four hundred thousand miners who are taking a fourteen-days spell of rest, to force up prices and keep wages at the high level of the last two years, are entitled to share the conviction of the Emperor William II., in regard to the Hohenzollerns that God is befriending them for some purpose of His own. With less than a six-days' supply of coal at the pits' mouth and in the dealers' yards, while the bleak winds of March bring ice and snow upon the land, the prospect could not well be more gloomy for the helpless and shivering public. The miners have the very elements on their side, and can, if they choose, starve not their employers only, but the whole community into submission. For the fourteen-days rest the Union will not dispense any allowance to those who have ceased work, presumably to husband resources for a prolonged strike, and compel the coal-owners to abandon their intention to cut down wages by ten per cent. With the ample wages received by the hands during two years, which have now been succeeded by a period of depression, a fortnight's holiday without pay will not be regarded as a hardship. Still the self-denial shown and the husbanding of Union funds for a real trial of strength with the coal-owners, is not the less a very serious symptom. It is not to be expected that the coal-owners can continue to give in a time of considerable depression the high wages which were rendered possible by the exceptional prosperity of the coal trade in 1889-90. In those years the demand for coal in the Home and Foreign markets increased by leaps and bounds. The value of the coal exported showed an increase on the figures [illegible] to seventy-four millions sterling. The price went up twenty per cent. The increase in the Home consumption amounted to seventeen million tons—considerably more than the whole output of the Belgian mines, and equal to that of France. Last year there was first a falling off in the amount of coal required in the iron industry and the decline became general. The men complained that the coal-owners intercepted nearly the whole amount of the increased profits resulting from the rise in prices and the immense demand, and contended that the rise in wages which took place bore an inadequate proportion to the big profits of the proprietors. When under the pressure of the recent fall in prices and the contraction of the demand the coal-owners resolved to deduct ten per cent. from the wages so as to revert to the scale paid in 1887 the Miners' Union peremptorily and angrily refused to accept lower rates.

The coal-owners on the other hand maintain that the profits have been absorbed by the miners with the help of the landlords who have exacted high royalties. The *Times* gives some interesting facts which show that the owners have not, as has been alleged, taken to themselves the whole of the excess earnings amounting to seventy-four millions sterling in the two years of inflated business. The Home Office records give the value of the output for 1890 as exceeding that of 1887 by thirty-five millions sterling, whence it may be inferred—although the returns for 1891 are not complete—that there were at least some thirty or forty millions sterling more for distribution in each of the two years 1889-90 in the shape of profits or wages than three years before. In 1887 there was no profit on the working of many collieries, which were on the verge of bankruptcy. Judging by the income-tax returns the profits on coal in 1890 averaged only six pence per ton. The royalty paid to the landlords was larger than the profits of the capitalists working the mines, and there was a demand for inquiry into the principle of royalty rents. The Royalty Commission was appointed accordingly, and it is more than likely that this question will soon become a burning one. That the miners profited immensely by the increased output and the enhanced prices is beyond question. Since 1888 wages rose in nearly all districts till they were fifty per cent. in advance of the rate prevailing in 1887. Taking the average of all hands employed in or about mines at £50 a year it rose in 1889-90 to £75. Upwards of six hundred thousand persons coming under the provisions of the Mining Act are employed, and their wages were increased by fifteen millions sterling per annum. In those two years they received thirty millions more than in any previous two years. This represented a clear gain to them. They did not give an equivalent increase of labour for the enhanced wage. The amount of the outturn per head, which was 320 tons in 1880 fell to 302 in 1890. This was due to the short time—the eight hours—which has recently become general. Just so far as this change of conditions has benefitted the miners, it has diminished the profits of the owners, who have of course an interest in obtaining a maximum of outturn in a given limit of time so as to spread the cost of staff, rent, and dead charges over the largest quantity of coal. There was some fluctuation in the rise of wages; but it is asserted that the miners received on the whole an advance of from forty to fifty per cent. This advance was clear profit to the men, while the owners did not receive the full benefit which apparently accrued to them from the rise of the price of coal. Many of them had long contracts to supply coal at low rates which had to be observed when the market rates ruled very high.

While the miners received—as this view of the case implies—about half the increment of price during the two exceptional years, the employers had to submit to the virtual doubling of the cost of output as compared to former years. The iron rule of the Unions, enforcing the eight hours, the intermittent working of the mines, the competition of collieries which when prices were lower were unable to work at all, the downward tendency of the market owing to the decline in the iron and steel industries, and the growing depression of trade forced the owners to propose a partial reversion to the normal wage rate. The Sheffield iron manufacturers declare that the present prices obtainable for manufactured iron and steel do not admit of any rise in the price of fuel. They resolved beforehand to shut up their works during the whole time the collieries are closed. This course will be forced upon the great iron-works of the Kingdom except those on the Clyde. It is not difficult to foresee the disastrous effect of such a cessation of industry in England. The Belgian, French, and German iron, works and factories will not be idle during the fourteen days' "rest." Never since Achilles sulked in his tent was such an opportunity given to ever vigilant rivals. Not only are the foreign markets handed over for the time being to foreign competitors, but the latter are in a manner invited to establish their footing in the home markets. The distress and suffering in the Metropolis from the sudden deprivation of an article of the first necessity will make the coal of Belgium and France welcome in every dealers' yard and in every household in the Metropolis. While our factories are being closed for want of fuel, the Continental factories will run full time.

MR. LEE-WARNER'S lecture on "The Influence of Nature on Literature and Politics" may more readily be read than commented on, and widely read, we are sure, it will be. It was rich in illustration, and the theme was worked out ingeniously, and with a patience on Mr. Lee-Warner's part that in no wise tried the patience of his hearers. Towards the close of his address he drew analogies from nature which it was not difficult to apply in the field of politics. Analogies of this kind are sometimes dangerous, but Mr. Lee-Warner is as cautious in expounding his own beliefs as he is fair in combatting the beliefs of others, and we do not see why the most progressive amongst the natives of India should not accept in good part, even if not with an entire assent, the warnings which he gave against partial, one-sided progress, affecting only one department of a nation's life. "Politics," as he says, "cannot be marked off for separate development and treatment by themselves, and social concerns left unleavened by the measure put into the political lump," and he is "no friend of India who, for fear of adverse or immature criticism, leads us to believe that social and moral growth can be dissevered from the thread of political reform or constitutional development." That is plain speaking, but if the voice of nature, with her peremptory and unyielding law of correlation of growth, is to be listened to, so must this plain inference from her teaching. Mr. Lee-Warner and Lord Salisbury must have been thinking of the same thing when the one [illegible] that growth must be natural and suited to the environment; and the other, in the discussion on the Indian Councils Bill, advised that care should be taken lest by the application of occidental machinery there should be brought in, not the strong and effective elements of Indian society, but the artificial influence of the weakly elements that we have ourselves created. A shrewd American statesman, writing from Paris in 1789, summed up the unwisdom of many other experiments in constitution making than that of which he was a witness when he said "they are trying to set up an American constitution without American citizens to make it with." Doubts on the universal applicability of institutions and principles called Liberal to the state of society in India are indeed being loudly expressed in quarters where the fitness of India for all the appliances of government in vogue in Western societies used to be constantly proclaimed. Within the humble sphere of municipal politics the result of representative Government, according to the most advanced amongst Bengali newspapers, has been to turn "friend into foe, honest men into scoundrels, and gentlemen into mean fellows." Mr. Lee-Warner's quotations were for the most part from English classic poets, but there would have been room for this elegant extract.

THE Bombay Natural History Society is to be congratulated on the latest number of its *Journal*, which has just been received from the printers. The contents of the number are as varied as they are interesting, the natural history specimens dealt with ranging from the butterflies of Travancore to the Mammalia of Somali Land. In the first chapter Mr. James Taylor tells the story of a new variety of palm-civet which was found in the Kondmals, a Government estate in the Gurjats of Orissa, and which he succeeded in taming and keeping for several months. Fortunately the specimen fell into the hands of a member of the Society, or naturalists might have known nothing of it, for although Mr. Taylor laboured untiringly to procure another animal of the same description he was never able so much even as to see one. Mr. H. S. Fergusson's list of the butterflies of Travancore comprises not less than two hundred and twenty varieties, and is doubtless exhaustive. Mr. G. A. Boulenger describes a new species of frog and a new species of lizard which Mr. Fergusson obtained in Travancore. Next is reproduced Dr. Dymock's paper on the value of the plant *Pangala* in cases of bites by the *echis carinata*. Twenty-one pages are then devoted to Mr. J. W. Inverarity's paper on the Mammalia of Somali Land, which deals fully with the author's exploits which nearly cost him his life. He was, it appears, fortunate in getting good specimens of almost all the animals which are to be found within a hundred miles of the coast—thirteen out of sixteen was the proportion, surely not a bad record considering the expedition was cut short in a quite unnecessary manner. What makes the paper more than ordinarily valuable is the remarkable series of illustrations which accompanies it. There are six of these reproduced from photographs Mr. Inverarity made of his kills. Thus is the scientific description which Mr. Inverarity gives made more appreciable to the student of natural history, and the journal of the Society becomes of inestimable use for purposes of reference. In addition to the contributions are an abundance of notes, a treatise on landscape-gardening in Native States, by Mr. H. St. John Jackson, the record of the proceedings of the Society, and a catalogue of books in the Society's Library. Altogether the current number of the *Journal* is an excellent one and far above the average.

A GOOD deal of moral disapprobation has been evoked by the proposal to celebrate the opening of the Tansa Water-Works by his Excellency the Viceroy, with a display of fire-works. There would be some ground for deprecating an expenditure of public money, levied for purposes of general utility, on ephemeral forms of rejoicing, even on such an exceptional occasion as that which is now drawing near. But when citizens subscribe their own money for the purpose, criticism is as much out of place as would be a censorious censure of an evening party in an illuminated garden, or a dinner in a well-lighted dining room. "Your view of religion," wrote the late Mr. Spurgeon to Dr. Parker, "takes you to the theatre, it is so far off from mine that I cannot commune with you thereon." The view of the proper way to make a public rejoicing which makes some people subscribe money for fire-works, may be far off from that held by others, but that is no reason why we should denounce them for waste and wickedness. An evening's entertainment which provides amusement for the masses at the cost of one rupee per head for every eighty of the inhabitants of the City of Bombay is a very economic form of dissipation. It is, of course, open to any one to suggest that the letting in of the Waters of Tansa would be more appropriately celebrated by a display of plashing fountains in the open spaces and public gardens of the city than by the letting off of the crackers. The objection is of course that fountains, even when ephemeral, cost more than fire-works. It is to be hoped, however, that the occasion will be celebrated by turning to the fullest account the large and handsome but hitherto ever thirsty fountains which ought to be the most sparkling and graceful of all our public monuments.

THE statement that the Judges of the High Court have ruled that Mamlatdars and others dismissed by order of the Government of India in connection with the proceedings in the Crawford case cannot be admitted to the Pleaders' Examination, is not correct. The general question of admitting the dismissed Mamlatdars has not come before the High Court, and no general ruling on the subject has been made. The rumour referred to seems to have been based on an isolated case, treated in Chambers, which did not come before the open Court.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will dines at the Light Horse Camp at Santa Cruz this evening, sleeping in camp, and witnessing to-morrow morning's parade. The inspection is fixed for Friday, and the camp will break up with the Point-to-Point Races on Saturday afternoon.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hillard, will proceed to Deolalee, on inspection duty, to-day. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with the Fort Young Ladies' High School took place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last evening. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and after an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental items had been gone through by the young ladies, Dr. Pechey-Phipson distributed the prizes and addressed a few words of encouragement to the students and teachers. A detailed report will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

THE Ven. J. F. Browne, Archdeacon of Madras, has been appointed Rector of Flax Bourton, Bristol.

LIEUTENANT G. F. MACMUNN, whose name has come so prominently into notice in connection with the fighting at Sadon, is a gunner whose present commission dates only from the 27th of last July. He has been attached as 3rd Subaltern to No. 6, Bombay Mountain Battery, at Bhamo for the last three months. He apparently intends serving in India, as he has already passed the Higher Standard in Urdu and the lower Standard in Persian.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* says :—"On unimpeachable authority I have got at the secret of Mrs. Osborne's dealings with the pearls. She took them to relieve the pressing necessity of a scapegrace relative who was in trouble. This, with the hysteria and weakness, accounts for an act hitherto unaccountable."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged to take place in May, between James Logan Stewart, 7th Hussars, eldest son of Mr. Stewart, of Alltyrodyn, Cardiganshire, and Eveline Mary, second daughter of General the Hon. Sir J. C. Dormer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

A MARRIAGE will take place shortly after Easter between Mr. Gerald Garnons-Williams, son of the Rev. Prebendary Garnons-Williams, of Abercamlais, Brecon, and Lilian, youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. H.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The most severe weather prevails throughout England and the Continent. The snowstorms have been very heavy and the terrific frosts still continue.

The railway traffic has been greatly impeded, and many trains in various parts have been snowed up.

THE BRITISH IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

News has been received that the natives in the locality of Fort Johnston have attacked the African Lakes Company's expedition. In the fighting that took place Messrs. King and Watson, the leaders of the expedition, were wounded, four Sikhs and Zanzibaris were killed, whilst six of the force were also wounded. The natives also succeeded in capturing a gun.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, MARCH 13.

The Emperor William is making fair progress towards recovery.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 13.

The total number of lives lost in the Anderlues Colliery explosion is one hundred and twenty.

THE MALAY RISING IN PAHANG.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 14.

Orang Kyah, the leader of the Malay rebels, has re-appeared in Pahang, and has captured the station of Lubok and some rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 14.

Colonel Lugard, 2nd Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, on promotion.

2nd-Lieutenant Burrows, North Lancaster Regiment, assumed command of the Sitabuldi station, *vice* Lieutenant Jourdain, proceeded on leave.

Colonel Rawlins, Colonel-on-the-Staff, proceeded on a tour of inspection to Mhow.

Lieutenant Moore, Lancashire Fusiliers, who is a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to the 28th Bombay Infantry.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, in medical charge of the Station Hospital at Satara, has proceeded to Bombay to take over charge of the Station Hospital at Colaba. The vacancy at Satara will be filled by Surgeon Hill.

The Lieutenant Commanding the 2nd Bn. B. B. C. I. Volunteers has applied for six months' leave, to proceed to England.

TROOPS FOR LUSHAILAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Two hundred men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry has been warned to be ready to proceed to Chittagong for the South Lushai Hills, and an additional hundred men have been warned as a reserve. They will probably leave in the steamer Guide, which is already waiting here.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 14.

We found a number of pigs at Chitrasar and Ambliala, but the bad luck of yesterday afternoon continued, and not a single heat was run off.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 14.

Lord William Beresford will leave for England by the mail steamer sailing on April 2.

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

It is expected that the Mu Valley Railway will be opened up to Wuntho for goods traffic on the 4th April. The passenger traffic will not be taken till after the rains.

THE BELUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Sir James Browne, Quartermaster-General, left Calcutta for Simla on Sunday. He will take over charge of the Beluchistan Agency towards the end of this month.

THE LATE ALIPORE RIOT.

The Bengal Government have addressed H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the Alipore riot, in which the sepoys of the 8th Bengal Infantry were concerned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MARCH 14.

The s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this morning.

The mail steamer Mirzapore from China arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 13th inst.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1 3 9-16

Bar Silver 41¼

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

The barometer has changed irregularly except in the Indus Valley, where the fall is brisk. Changes are small at Bombay. The local barometric fall is in progress, and a small depression apparently exists off that station. Readings are highest in Sind, Rajputana, and central parts of the country, and lowest in Oudh. Winds are feebly cyclonic in north Konkan, elsewhere it is little changed in direction. The force is fresh in Verawal and at some ports around the Bay. The temperature has risen in Madras, and the Central Provinces, and Lower Bengal, and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean is above the normal except in Burma. The highest maxima yesterday were 105° at Deesa, 103° at Surat and Cuddapah, 102° at Sholapur, 101° at Poona, Akola, Amraoti, Rajkot, and Kurnool; and 100° at Jacobabad, Bellary, and Mandalay. The conditions are suspicious off the Konkan Coast, but the weather at present is very fine. There is no rain in any station.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

WRITING on February 26, our London correspondent says:—Mr. Provand, emboldened by his success on Wednesday on behalf of shop-girls, is again on the war-path against those cruel monsters the Indian mill-owners. He has given notice that he will—when he gets the chance—call attention to the conditions under which native labour is employed in factories, workshops, and mines in India, and move a resolution. There will be no Sir George Campbell unfortunately to vex the soul of the hon. member who exports Manchester manufactures to China as there was on the last occasion, when he thrilled the House of Commons by holding forth on the "barbarities perpetrated" in Indian factories. Mr. Provand in the debate on the Indian Budget was very angry with the late Sir George Campbell for daring to insinuate that his opponent's interposition on behalf of the down-trodden mill operatives of Bombay was not entirely disinterested. "Ascertain your facts," sharply exclaimed the offended philanthropist. A person who knows more about Indian mills than Mr. Provand can be expected to know, although he has, I understand, never been in India, might retort "Physician heal thyself." There are some "facts" in the excellent paper read before the Congress of Hygiene and Demography by Dr. Bahadhurji that Mr. Provand might usefully make himself acquainted with before he next poses in Parliament as a champion of "native labour."

Viscount Cross has not been so successful with his East India Officers' Bill as with his Councils Bill. We are in ignorance here as to the view taken of the former measure in India, but here among Anglo-Indians I have not heard a good word for it. After the debate of Monday week the Government put their heads together and recast the Bill. For example clause 1 originally stood as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council at the request of the Secretary of State in Council of India, from time to time to require on public grounds any of the several officers specified in the First Schedule to this Act to leave India for the purpose of visiting Europe, and the departure from India and return to Europe of any such officer upon such requirement as aforesaid shall not be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or offices or employment, but such officer during such absence from India shall retain his office or offices."

As altered the clause read—

"Whenever it shall appear expedient to the Secretary of State in Council of India and to the Governor-General of India in Council it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to permit any of the several officers specified in the schedule to this Act to leave India, either on public grounds or by reason of illness attested by medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months; and any such officer shall receive for the period of his absence from India such part of his salary, and when his presence in England is required on public grounds, such expenses of his voyage from and to India as the Secretary of State in Council shall direct; and the departure from India or return to Europe of any such officer, in accordance with such permission as aforesaid, shall not be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or offices and employment, but such officer during such absence from India shall retain his office or offices.

The remainder of the Bill as amended on report is as follows:—

During the absence from India upon such permission as aforesaid of any such officer other than the Governor-General of India, and the Governors of Madras and Bombay the temporary vacancy caused by such absence when it does not occur in Madras or Bombay shall be filled by a person appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and when it occurs in Madras or Bombay shall be filled by a person appointed by the Governor of Madras in Council or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, and such person, until the return to India and resumption of his duties by the officer so permitted to leave India as aforesaid or until the expiration of his leave under such permission as aforesaid, shall execute the office to which he is so nominated, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to such salary and emoluments during his continuance in such office as the Governor-General in Council shall direct; and during the absence from India upon such permission as aforesaid of the Governor-General of India or of the Governor of Madras or of the Governor of Bombay, the temporary vacancy caused by such absence shall be supplied in the same manner as if the vacancy had occurred irrespective of such permission.

Clauses 3 and 4 are purely formal. The Bill was committed *pro forma* on Monday. Last evening when the House went into Committee Lord Northbrook, in a short but convincing speech, moved an amendment excluding the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India from the operation of the Bill. Somewhat to the surprise of the assembled thanes Viscount Cross rose and agreed to the omission of the Viceroy. Seeing the Secretary of State in a yielding mood Lord Northbrook pressed for the same treatment to the Commander-in-Chief in India, but on this point the Government were not so squeezable, and Lord Salisbury came to his colleague's rescue by advancing stronger arguments than Viscount Cross had urged for applying the Bill to the head of the Indian Army. Lord Kimberley rather weakened the Opposition by admitting that the Prime Minister's views had some force. Lord Northbrook, however, stood to his guns, and went to a division, where he was beaten. The contents numbered 27 and the noncontents 20. The latter consisted of the Dukes of Devonshire, Grafton, and Sutherland; the Earls of Chesterfield, Derby, Fortescue, Kimberley, Lauderdale, (an old Indian Political Officer) and Northbrook, Viscount Oxenbridge, Lords Clifford of Chudleigh, Herschell, Hobhouse, Kinnaird, Monk-Bretton, Sinclair, Stanley of Alderley, Stratheden, and Campbell, Sudeley and Thring. The Government, if they are wise, will drop the Bill altogether, or it may increase their troubles in the House of Commons. I heard some days ago that Sir Richard Temple, though one of the most faithful of the Ministerial followers, was quite as much opposed to the proposed change as Lord Northbrook. My information is confirmed this morning by the *Standard* lobbyist, who also mentions that the rejection of the Bill will be moved by Mr. Maclean. The fact that a Conservative member intends to propose the rejection of a measure brought in by his party is not only a proof of his strong dislike to the Bill, but also an indication of what I may call the growing demoralization on the Government side of the House.

The Society clown who has amused us for so many years and caused us so much merriment both in Mr. D'Oyly Carte's Company and in the halls has come in for severe criticism in Manchester where he has been delighting audiences in the Free Trade Hall. In our opinion, says the leading paper, it is a pity that Mr. Grossmith should have left the comic stage in order to write and sing, as a single-handed entertainer, such stuff as this:—

Now just you listen to me—I'm an up-to-date Mamma;
I affect a style
Quite juvenile,
And call my husband "dear old Pa!"
Kate Reilly, White, and Worth their heads together bring.
To make me appear (tho' it costs me dear)
A go-ahead, frisky, giddy young thing,
A regular smart young thing.
I'm a very much up-to-date Mamma,
A juvenile forty-eight Mamma,
A ready-to-fascinate Mamma,
A bit of a tête-à-tête Mamma.
I beg to state
I'm up to date.
A very much up-to-date Mamma.

That wonderfully comprehensive paper *Land and Water* gives us some interesting information as to the value of a royal visit to a London theatre. To outsiders it appears to have no significance, but it appears Royalty does more for the stage than can readily be imagined. Business always improves after a Royal visit. If a piece were a commercial failure and the Prince of Wales chose to visit it two successive nights, and call for the manager and compliment him—facts which would be telegraphed to and used by all the morning papers—it would instantly become remunerative for at least a fortnight. Intrinsically the Royal favours are themselves rarely the source of immediate profit. The fixed charge is £5 for a box. If ladies are coming bouquets at a cost of two and even three guineas are placed in the box for each lady. Sometimes, but very rarely, when the Prince telegraphs to say that he will want the Royal box that night, there is a difficulty with the man who has already engaged it. During Mrs. Wood's reign at the Court, an American who had secured the Prince's box absolutely refused to surrender it. The management had to telegraph to Marlborough House, "Some other time."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE profits realised by the sale of the fac-simile of the Queen's letter to the nation on the death of the Duke of Clarence, published by Messrs. Raphael Tuck, will in the first instance be given to the Gordon Boys' Home, and later to such other charities as Her Majesty may further select.

THE Duchess of Connaught is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia, and has been confined to the house. Princess Victoria Patricia, who has been seriously ill at Portsmouth with pneumonia, following bronchitis, is progressing towards convalescence.

THE Duke of Connaught attended the annual meeting on Tuesday (23rd ult.) of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, and said that though there might be a difference of opinion as to the management—the balance-sheet showing a deficit of £1,000—the hospital was a splendid institution, and the medical work was carried out admirably.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL was buried on Friday (19th ult.) in the British Protestant Cemetery at Cairo. The funeral was attended by Sir George Campbell's son, by Sir Evelyn Baring, and also by a few high English officials in the Egyptian service. The Khedive wished to send an official to represent him, but was prevented from doing so owing to a mistake as to the time of the ceremony.

THE number of members retiring from political life at the close of the present Parliament has been greatly exaggerated. So far (says the *Times*) 106 gentlemen only have intimated to their committees that they do not intend to seek re-election, and of these, nine—Sir J. Gorst, Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Puleston, Sir E. Lechmere, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Baumann, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Mr. G. B. Samuelson and Mr. Cuninghame Graham—have made arrangements to stand for other constituencies. Of the ninety-seven members who will make no attempt to return to St. Stephen's fifty-nine are Conservatives, thirteen Liberal-Unionists, eighteen Gladstonians, and seven Nationalists. England and Wales will have seventy-eight members to replace; Scotland, ten; and Ireland, nine.

THE Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness, vice Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., appointed Recorder of the City of London.

THE Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Earl of Yarborough, to appoint Colonel Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., late Bombay Infantry, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Colonel Shadwell Clerke, deceased,

IT is notified in the *London Gazette* that the Queen has conferred baronies on the following:—On General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., G. C. I. E., V. C., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, by the title of Baron Roberts of Kandahar, in Afghanistan, and of the city of Waterford; on Sir Arthur William Acland Hood, G.C.B. Retired Admiral of Her Majesty's Fleet, by the title of Baron Hood of Avalon, in the county of Somerset; and on Sir William Thompson, President of the Royal Society, by the title of Baron Kelvin, of Largs, in the county of Ayr.

MR. GERALD H. PORTAL, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, has been appointed Consul-General and Commissioner for British East Africa, in the place of General Lloyd Mathews, who has accepted the post of Chief of the Government of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE court-martial which assembled at Malta to inquire into the circumstances of the grounding of H.M S. Victoria and to try Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke and Staff Commander Tully for negligently or by their default stranding and hazarding H.M.S. Victoria delivered judgment yesterday. The Court found that the Victoria, when carrying out torpedo practice, took the ground on an imperfectly defined shoal off Snipe Point, Dragomesti Bay; that the charge against Captain Bourke was partly proved, in that he took the Victoria into dangerous proximity of an imperfectly surveyed and ill-defined shoal without having previously taken sufficient precautions to verify the position and extent of the shoal; that the charge against Staff-Commander Tully was partly proved, in that he concurred in the course taken. The sentence of the Court was that Captain Bourke should be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in future, and that Commander Tully should be reprimanded.

A SUPPLEMENTARY estimate just presented for over half a million shows that, though it has not sat for a year, the expenditure of the Labour Commission already amounts to £10,000. There is no chance now of any report before the general election, even though the general election does not take place until October.

THE Queen (says the *World*) has unexpectedly decided that two state concerts are to be given at Buckingham Palace after Easter, but there are to be no state balls this year. There will be one concert towards the end of May and another about the middle of June.

No members of the Royal Family (says the *World*) are to attend Ascot Races this year; and the Queen has already given orders that the Royal stand is to be kept closed, with all the blinds drawn down, during the meeting.

AT the County of London Sessions on Feb. 25, William Moore, twenty-eight, surrendered to his bail, and pleaded guilty to a charge of common assault. Mr. Forrest Fulton, who appeared for the prisoner, said this case came before the Court under peculiar circumstances. The prisoner was originally charged, in conjuction with a woman named Brooks, with stealing a purse from Mr. Lakhin Dass, a law student and a native of India. The jury found them both guilty; but the question arose whether the prosecutor and other witnesses for the prosecution, who were also natives of India, had been properly sworn. The question was reserved, and the Court for Crown Cases Reserved quashed the conviction. There still remained this indictment against the prisoner for an assault. But it arose out of the same circumstances, and the assault was not a serious one apart from the alleged larceny. He asked the Court not to take into account that charge, of which the prisoner had been acquitted, in sentencing him for the assault. Mr. Besley (with him Mr. Latham), for the prosecution, said that it was stated at the trial that the defendant was the landlord of the house where these things happened, which was a house of ill-fame. He suggested that guarantees should be taken to secure his future good behaviour. Mr. Loveland said he had nothing to do with the indictment for larceny. He should take into consideration the fact that the prisoner had been in custody for three weeks during the proceedings, and sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, and directed that he should enter into recognisances in £50 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for twelve months, and find two sureties in £25 each.

Now that so many ladies take to writing stories in the earnest hope of earning pin-money and to while away the idle hours as well as to earn a livelihood, I feel bound to call their attention to a case which has just been decided in the Queen's Bench Division. A man came forward and championed many other authors of both sexes by proceeding against William James Morgan and Joseph Sidney Tomkins who, according to counsel's statement, founded on some one's experience, have for years been deceiving unhappy authors. They from time to time placed upon the register limited companies, one of which, having lasted for a short time, was succeeded by another. In the meantime they sent out circulars like one the plaintiff had received, and having got MSS. sent to them they said that there was a favourable report from their reader, and asked for money to be sent for publication. Then, having sent the money, the unhappy author heard no more of the matter. Having got the plaintiff's MSS., they suggested that his friends should subscribe for copies of the work. Plaintiff got very kind letters from Lord Selborne and Lord Derby, and he sent the defendants some £40, which as his own earnings were but 24 shillings a week was subscribed by his friends. Now he was in this condition. He could not produce his books because he had no MSS., he could not give his friends their money back, and he had had a most uncomfortable time of it. Doubtless he would poor man, particularly as he was of a poetic turn of mind and his MSS. was of "Ballads and Poems" and a drama called "Charles the First." Mr. Justice Grantham recommended the jury to find for the plaintiff for the amount he had paid them and £460 damages over and above that sum. It is not right to rejoice over anyone's downfall. But the punishment will give satisfaction to many.

COSMOPOLITANISM in dress is a subject on which a contributor to a morning journal has written an interesting paper in which he (or she) shows how the picturesque outward marks of nationality are disappearing. It is only on the stage now-a-days that the vastly divergent costumes are perpetuated. In Germany, in Brussels, and in Paris the ambition of every self-respecting woman is to have an English-looking dress. The tailor-made costume has triumphed all along the line. In London we go to Paris for inspiration in the matter of bonnets and ball dresses; but to meet the necessities of every-day life the foreigner has come to us. Now-a-days at any fashionable watering-place or in any large capital even a connoissour in trade marks is liable to make mistakes if he attempt to settle the nationality of the company off-hand. It requires a wide, foreign experience and a subtle power of discrimination to distinguish the slight difference in the "accent" between a tweed gown made at Brussels and one straight from Bond-street. Paris and Berlin have joined hands over the inevitable ulster and garibaldi. While French taste still sways the universal mind (of woman) in the matter of evening attire, in outdoor dress Anglomania is the order of the day on both sides of the Atlantic. The inevitable result of this merging of individual and national taste in a cosmopolitan standard is to give a certain sameness to foreign streets and shop windows, causing the tourist thereby to feel defrauded of his natural rights.

FOR Vienna it is claimed, more than any other large European towns, that a supremacy and an individuality in the beauty of its shop fronts is still maintained. This distinction is considered to be due to the admixture of Eastern feeling which is clearly traceable in the taste of the Austrian capital. Love of colour, richness of design, absence of formality, a sense of enjoyment in the good things of life, make themselves felt on all sides. "Freut euch des Lebens" seems the motto of the light-hearted, courteous Austrians, as well as the theme, of their great dance composer's most inspired waltz. According to the writer quoted, no where in Europe is dressing such a fine art. There is a distinction about it that we do not find in Paris, a certain aristocratic moderation which appeals to our English taste, though hitherto we have failed to copy it. Taste there, though original, never inclines to the *bizarre* or grotesque. The Austrian themselves have a word which exactly describes the individual stamp they have given to their fashions. "Fesch" is something different from "chic;" it is more unattainable, more characteristic. It combines grace with smartness, simplicity with style. But we are told it cannot be described; to see it in its perfection we must go to the Prater or Burg-Theater.

BY going from Vienna to Dresden we are assured we many realise how rapidly taste may become localised and transformed, adhering all the time to the same general principles. In Dresden the same fashions assume a stolid German air; their grace and lightness become substantialised; the trail of a certain ponderousness is over them all. The contrast between Viennese clothes and Dresden clothes is as great as the difference between Austrian coffee and German coffee. "Flower coffee" the Viennese contemptuously term the German beverage, implying that it is so weak that the little painted flower at the bottom of the Dresden cup shines through the brown fluid. The same subtle change and variation may be discerned between Scotch and English dressing, and the shop windows of London and Edinburgh; but on the whole, as we said above, the distinctions are growing less marked every year, and certainly in the cases of Dresden and Edinburgh the adherence to local colour must be deplored as a national defect in taste, rather than admired as an artistic gain or patriotic locality to old traditions.

THE *Globe*, which originated the demand for more torpedo-boats, continues to publish letters on the subject. The questions, however, which need replies before we can get any "forrader" are three in number: To what use are torpedo-boats to be put? are they for offensive or defensive warfare. If for the former purpose, are the existing boats of the right type and in sufficient numbers? If for the latter, should the Admiralty or the War Office supply the additional boats, if any, which are required? "Facts" and a "Lieutenant, R.N." base their contention upon the value of these craft for offensive warfare. They say in effect: "It has been shown in the experiments made by our own and foreign nations that torpedo boats can keep the sea at considerable distance from their own ports, and can be used to harass the enemy in a fashion of which no other craft is capable, therefore we should build more of them." In reply "Arguments" appear to say that, although this may be a reason for paying more attention to defending ships against torpedo-boat attack, it does not, in the face of the policy proposed to be adopted by Great Britain, form sufficient ground for building more boats. For the rest, he doubts if "Lieutenant, R.N." has 'quite got old of his Whately," a gentleman who, so far as we are aware, has never previously been supposed to pose as an authority upon naval warfare. The new ground broken by "Arguments" reminds us of the old story of the Irish medical student, who, when he found that he was getting the worst of it in a wordy warefare with an old orange woman, finally extinguished his antagonist by calling her an "equateral triangle."

A DISCOVERY of some moment has, says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent, just been made by Dr. Kitasati, a Japanese physician, who assists Prof. Koch in his bacteriological investigations. Dr. Kitasati has succeeded in obtaining the so-called "reincultur" of bacilli from the sputum of consumptive patients. In this preparation he has found that the majority of the bacilli in the sputum are dead, a fact which till now could not be ascertained by mere microscopic examination.

THE Paris police, on February 23, made domiciliary visits in the capital and the suburbs, to discover some dynamite cartridges, a large number of which were recently stolen from a Government factory, presumably by Anarchists. Eighteen cartridges were found at Asnieres, and about a score at a lodging in the Sorbonne quarter.

THE Portuguese Chamber of Peers has agreed to the resolution recently adopted by the Chamber of Deputies prohibiting Ministers, Peers, or Deputies from holding the post of director or administrator in any private society having relations with the State.

THE *Journal des Debats* states that all the first-class warships of the French navy will, at the end of the present year, have all quick-firing guns forming part of their present armament, replaced by a new pattern having a bore of 10, 14, or 16 centimetres.

IT is stated that the Czar has just sanctioned the proposal to found a Russian school at Constantinople, the funds for which are to be raised by public subscription. The Governor-General of Moscow, the Town Council, and other bodies have opened subscription lists for this purpose.

THE *New York Tribune* states that although Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, is going to England solely for personal reasons, he will confer with Mr. Goschen with a view to arranging an international conference to consider what action should be taken in regard to the Silver Question.

ONE clause of the new German Emigration Bill provides that intending emigrants shall give notice to the police of their desire to leave the country, and that they shall be authorised to do so only after an official notice has been published of their place of destination, and after an interval of four weeks.

FIRE-WORKS AND THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Have not such of your correspondents as deprecated the proposed fire-work display somewhat missed the point? The contributors to the fund desire—on an occasion of public rejoicing, *viz.*, the visit of the first official in the country to this Presidency for the purpose of opening the great work of which Bombay is so justly proud—to give an entertainment to the largest number possible of their poor fellow-citizens.

A commemorative monument of his Excellency's visit may also be desirable, but would not serve the purpose which the contributors have in view. Natives enjoy a display of fire-works, and large numbers of the working classes can witness the display because it is given at an hour when the day's work of most people is over.

Surely there is nothing blameworthy in providing a free entertainment for that class of our fellow-citizens which can least afford to pay for one out of their small earnings.

If it be waste to spend money on a display which cannot be procured without employment of labour, and which will give enjoyment to thousands, then every anna we spend on our own amusements is still worse waste; and as most of our correspondents do probably at times spend their own money for their own personal entertainment, I venture to suggest that they are somewhat hypercritical in objecting to the contributors spending their own money on an entertainment for others.—Yours, &c.,

March 14. G. R.

BOILER'S ACT EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be glad of a corner in your paper to give vent to my feelings and indirectly the feelings of many like me about a Technical Institute grievance in connection with the Boilers Act Examination. The manner in which the examination for second class Mechanical Engineering is held, which is sometimes too lax and at times too severe, is anything but a sound test. Out of seventy-five students of the Technical Institute who had had the honour to receive very lately diplomas for L. M. E. at the hand of his Excellency the Governor, and who were then declared to have been duly qualified for receiving scientific training practically as well as theoretically in that Institute, about forty appeared last week for the Boiler's Act Examination. Now, Sir, of these forty—who, I must tell you, had taken along with others first-class in the Institute—about twenty were sent back the next day by the examiners, who said that they were mere school-boys fresh from the Institute.

When one of the examiners was asked by some crest-fallen candidate what standard he kept in view for the passing of the examination, he replied "this examinaton has no particular standard of its own." Now what has the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, who lauded our future in uncertainty by holding forth fair promises and bright prospects, to say about this arbitrary mode of testing the technical students' abilities? I sincerely hope he will investigate the matter as soon as possible, and not be wavering like a pendulum in this matter also.—Yours, &c.,

L. M. E.

Bombay, March 13.

WATER FOR THE TENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the large and unnecessary waste of fresh water, which is allowed on the Wellington Lines. The Municipality recently laid down these water-pipes ostensibly for the use of those residing in tents, and for this, I doubt not, the residents are grateful, even though they may be called upon to pay an additional water tax for it; but the fact I specially wish to notice is, that the water-taps are by no means safeguarded from extravagant use by the public. At present any one and every one is at liberty to use these taps, and the results are that with nobody being responsible, the pipes are frequently left open, and large pools of water have already formed around each water-tap in the neighbourhood. It is no unusual thing to have the water from some of these taps running to waste for hours at a time during the night.—Yours, &c.,

R.

March 14.

MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

A DURBAR in honour of the late Sir Robert Sandeman was held at Sibi on the last day of the Sibi Horse Show at 4 p.m. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Barnes, Officiating Agent, in a speech suitable to the occasion, deeply regretting the untimely and sudden death of Sir Robert Sandeman. He gave a *resume* of what Sir Robert did for Beluchistan, and suggested that in recognition of his long and meritorious services a memorial fund should be started, adding that a general public meeting will be convened in Quetta for the purpose on the arrival of Sir James Browne. This suggestion was received with approval by the assembly present, and in its behalf Sardar Hassan Khan, C.I.E., made a very effective speech, declaring that in the death of Sir Robert, Beluchistan had suffered a great loss. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram followed with a short account of Sir Robert's life, which he did in a most pathetic manner. All the Sardars and Maliks present were deeply affected, and expressed their regret that they had been unable to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of their departed ruler. Many of them stated that they would have been extremely pleased had the Government appointed Mr. Barnes in Sir Robert's place, as he thoroughly knew the people and the country and its needs, having been working under Sir Robert for about 10 years in the Province. The Durbar came to a close after a committee had been formed to raise the subscriptions for the Memorial Fund. On the departure of the European officers from the *shamiana*, the members of the committee entered upon their work of collecting subscriptions at once, and within an hour Rs. 14,080 were subscribed on the spot among the Sardars and Maliks alone. This will be followed by subscriptions from the general public of Sibi. Great credit is due to Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram and Sardar Assad Khan and other Sardars who responded to the call for subscription so cordially. It is hoped the fund will be raised to Rs. 50,000 as their Highnesses the Jam of Las Beyla and the Khan of Kelat are sure to be very liberal in their contributions. It now remains to be seen what Quetta will subscribe. Until the amount of subscription is known, it is impossible as yet to say what form the memorial will take, but I gather from Mr. Barnes' speech that a Clock Tower with a Hall and Museum is intended.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.

1st round.

Mr. W. C. Symes.....Bye.
Capt. S. C. Smith beat Capt. T. H. Butterworth, scratched.
Major Von Donop .....Bye.
Mr. A. K. Oliver.....Bye.

2nd round.

Capt. Smith beat Mr. Symes.....6-2 6-1.
Maj. Von Donop beat Mr. Oliver.....1-6 6-3 6-3.

FINAL.

Capt. Smith beat Maj. Von Donop.....3-6 6-4 6-1.

DOUBLES.

1st round.

Mr. E. W. Arundell and A. J. Brooks } beat Mr. A. K. Oliver and Capt. T. Butterworth } 1-6 6-3 6-2.
Capt. S. C. Smith and Major Von Donop..... } Bye.

FINAL.

Capt. Smith and Maj. Von Donop... } beat Arundell and Brooks } 6-5 6-2.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE Bombay Foxhounds will meet on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Santa Cruz Station.

A UKASE was issued on Feb. 24 by the Czar, granting a subsidy of six hundred thousand roubles per annum for ten years to the promoters of the Voluntary Fleet, on condition of their building within that period four fast cruisers of over eight thousand tonnage, and two transports.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

THE FINAL TIE.

THE final tie of the inter-regimental polo tournament was played off at Umballa on Friday evening in the presence of a large and keenly interested assembly, among whom favouritism was equally divided between the Queen's Bays and the 7th Hussars. There was again wind and dust for the most part of the evening. The 7th Hussars were under a disadvantage in losing the services of Captain Haig, who was laid up with fever, and his place in the game was taken by Captain Nicholson. The teams were—7th Hussars: Mr. Poore, Mr. Beresford, Captain Nicholson and Mr. Crawley; the Queen's Bays comprised Mr. Bushe, Captain Kirk, Mr. Persse, and Mr. Whitla. The umpires were Major Dimond and Captain Laming.

In the first period Crawley soon got on the ball and it ran out wide of the flags. Being hit in it was brought to the centre of the ground, till Kirk taking it down had a shot at the Hussars' flags, but the wind blew the ball wide. When it was hit in, play was in front of the Hussars' flags till the ball was sent out behind the goal line. Beresford brought it to the centre where Crawley got on it, and then missing it Nicholson ran it up, and it went out wide of the flags. Bushe hit it in; it was stopped and taken to the corner, whence Beresford brought it to the vicinity of the flags, but failed to score. The ball was again taken to the corner whence Whitla ran it to the centre, where Poore checked its progress and play continued here till Beresford ran it on to the Bays' end and then it was driven back and went out at the side. When it was hit in, play was in the middle of the ground till the call of time, the score being *nil*.

In the second period, when play started, the ball was worked up and down the ground against stout opposition till Beresford, getting on at his own ran down to the opposite end, where the ball was stopped, and Kirk ran it across to the Hussars' quarters, where the ball again stopped in front of the flags, and then the Hussars, back missing it, Kirk got on the ball again and hit a goal. Play was in the centre ground till the ball went out at the side twice successively. Being thrown in, play was continued in the centre till Kirk getting on the ball had a run to the flags, but he missed. Poore brought the ball out to the centre whence it was carried on to the Bays end, but quickly returned and worked down to the Hussars' flags where it went behind the line. Being hit in, Crawley had a splendid run along whole length of the ground and just missed the goal.

In the third period the ball was hit in and taken to the middle of the ground, whence it was driven back, and out of scrimmage was sent out wide of the Bays' flags. Kirk brought it in and took it into the Hussars' end, where a scrimmage ensued opposite the flags, the ball finally going out behind. Play was very even in the centre of the ground and was uneventful except for the ball being once taken to the vicinity of the Bays' and once to the Hussars' goal. When it went behind the Hussars' line time was called.

In the fourth period the ball had been hit in and barely brought across the middle of the line, when a foul was claimed, and the Hussars had to hit out from behind their line. The ball was taken to the centre, and then shortly Crawley had a run to the flags, but the ball hit the goal post and fell outside. It was hit in, and uneventful play in the centre followed, till Kirk got a run down to the flags and, though momentarily checked, he had a shot at the flags. Play thereafter was in the Hussars' end, where the attack and defence continued to be equally vigorous, till the ball was hit out behind the the line. When it was again in play it was held in front of the Hussars' flags, and Persse securing the ball hit it in between the flags. Play was in the centre till the ball worked to near the Bays' flags, where it went behind the line.

In the fifth period play started in the Bays' quarters, where the Hussars failed to make good their onslaught, and finally the Bays broke through all opposition and carried the war into the Hussar territory. They just missed scoring. Later the ball was taken to the Bays' domains, where, after a stout struggle, Crawley from the corner of the ground, by a well directed long shot, hit between the flags. After the hit off Crawley quickly ran the ball to the Bays' flags, but it went out wide of the goal. Kirk then hit in the ball but was stopped, and Crawley had one more unsuccessful shot at the flags. Then the ball was worked to the Hussars' quarters, where, out of a scrimmage of some duration, the ball, when almost between the flags, was rescued by Poore and brought to the centre, where Bushe intervened, and it was taken back, and Whitla hit a goal. When in play the ball was held in the Hussars' end till Crawley got a run down to the Bays' end, but the direction being bad the ball went out wide. Beresford then had a shot at the flags, but Bushe interposed and sent the ball behind his goal line. The Hussars' captain [illegible] corner, which was without result. The ball being checked was taken to the Hussars' end, where a scrimmage ensued near the flags. The ball went behind the line.

For the sixth period there were but three minutes sixteen seconds left for play. The ball was hit in and play was near the Hussars' flags, till out of a scrimmage Whitla had a shot at the flags. Then, when the ball started, play was in the centre, whence Nicholson had a run to the Bays' flags, but missed his last shot. Play continued in the Bays' end till final time was called, the Bays winning by three goals to one.

DACOITS IN KATHIAWAR.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—In a district so thickly populated and ill-protected, like Kathiawad, there must always be abundant opportunities to men belonging to the class of dacoits or *barwatias* to carry on their nefarious trade. More than this, the police force under the Agency contains few men of real "grit." The *barwatias'* boldness increases in proportion to the want of daring and pluck of the policemen who have to face them. And from the list of causes that contribute to the prevailing insecurity we cannot omit the ill-will that certain *girassias* harbour against their feudal chiefs. There are talukdars who are on anything but friendly terms with their *bhayats* and *girassias*. And they have not scrupled in times past to employ all their interest with Agency officers to humble, if not ruin, those unhappily placed under them. Political Agents and Presidents of the Rajasthanik Court have been prone to side with the strong against the weak, and have in matters placed before them for adjudication decided in favour of the talukdar often against justice and law. The latter possessed greater means of employing lawyers or perhaps gratifying the wishes of these officers. Hence for a long time *girassias* lost powers and possessions to which they had a clear right. We have already said that we speak more of the past than of the present. But even now, though the Agency officer may try to deal fairly between the chief and the small *girassias* under him, the former, if so inclined, can harass and oppress the latter

SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

REPORT OF LORD WANTAGE'S COMMITTEE.

A BLUE BOOK has been published containing the report in twenty-nine pages of the Committee on the Terms and Conditions of Service in the Army. The Committee's instructions were to inquire and report upon—(1) The existing inducements to enter the army; (2) the length and conditions of service with the colours and in the reserve; and (3) the advantages on discharge.

The Committee began the inquiry by taking evidence from the Commander-in-Chief and other officers, and examined various reports that have been drawn up on the subject by Committees during the last fifteen years.

The report now published refers first to the present organization of the army. With regard to the subject of drafts the Committee quote the Commander-in-Chief's evidence to the effect that "every battalion at home is inefficient" and the opinion of other authorities to the same purpose.

The Adjutant-General stated, "At the present moment I may say that we have not a single infantry battalion effective at home." The General Officer Commanding at Aldershot said, "The home battalion is now . . . only a nursery." And the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland said, that after the drafts for India were provided the home battalions would be "like a lemon when all the juice is squeezed out of it, they will be of little fighting use—they will only be weak depots; the only exception to that state of things is the Guards. The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field."

The report goes on to discuss the questions of the home establishment, recruiting and recruits, the proposals to meet requirements for drafts, deferred and reserve pay, pensions, civil employment after leaving colours, non-commissioned officers, army, and militia reserves and the position of the Guards, the Cavalry, and the Artillery.

From the summary of recommendations embodied in the report we extract the following passages:—

RECRUITING.

With reference to recruiting and the maintenance of establishments at home and abroad, the recommendations are:—

Recruiting above the establishment should be permitted to any extent requisite in order to provide for demands requiring shortly to be met, provided that the average numbers maintained throughout the financial year do not exceed the establishment voted by Parliament for that year. No check should be placed upon recruiting if it can possibly be avoided.

The general establishment of infantry at home liable to furnish drafts for abroad should be maintained at a strength of five times the amount of the drafts annually required for abroad.

Such elasticity should be given to the regimental establishments of the army as shall enable the military authorities to allot, at the proper time, to those battalions on which unusually large demands will, in the future, be made, a sufficiently large number of recruits to meet those demands, and to reduce, if necessary, in a corresponding degree the supply of recruits to those battalions on which the call for drafts will be unusually small.

So far as is consistent with the requirements of other military considerations, there should be a uniform establishment for battalions on home service and a uniform establishment for battalions abroad; and one battalion of a regiment should return home in the same season in which its other battalion embarks for foreign service.

No great alterations in the present recruiting system are required.

The equality between the numbers of line battalions serving at home and abroad respectively, upon which the organization of 1872 was based, should be restored (in so far as affected by the addition of three battalions to the Indian establishment) by adopting one of the proposals given in paragraph 53—*i.e.*, either (*a*) raise five new line battalions for home service, or (*b*) raise two new battalions of Guards, one each for the Coldstream and Scots Guards (either utilizing or not utilizing the Cameron Highlanders to form one of those battalions) and keep three battalions of Guards on foreign service.

THE PAY AND POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

The pay and position of the soldier should be improved in the following manner:—

By giving the private soldier in the infantry of the line 1*s.* a day, or 7*s.* a week (his present pay), free from all compulsory stoppages, not due to his own negligence or misconduct, and other ranks and branches of the service proportionately. By giving the soldier, throughout the army, a messing allowance [illegible] messing." By giving the soldier throughout the army a periodical supply of clothing fully sufficient to last the prescribed time with ordinary care, and which should eventually become his own property. By modifying the periods of service necessary before the various good-conduct badges can be earned, in such a manner that the first may be gained after one year's service, the second after three years, and the third after seven years—no more badges being obtainable.

The stoppages for "sea kit" and for clothing required for service in India should be abolished.

PERIODS OF SERVICE.

The periods of service should be made more elastic and modified:—

By allowing men of good character to extend their colour service from year to year or for any number of years up to twelve years in all. By allowing men of good character, who have left the colours not less than six, and not more than twelve, months previously, to return from the reserve to complete twelve years' colour service, without refunding any money or gratuity received on transfer to the reserve—provided they are fit for foreign service. By allowing, if the requirements of the service permit, trained soldiers, who wish to do so, to pass freely to the reserve before the end of their period of engagement with the colours.

DEFERRED PAY.

The subject of deferred pay is next dealt with, and this is what the Committee propose:—

Deferred pay, as now issued, should be discontinued and be replaced by a gratuity, on leaving the colours, of £1 for each year's service up to twelve years; this gratuity not to be given to men who have served less than three years or who purchase their discharge from the army, or to men discharged for misconduct. The soldier should be given a furlough during the last month of his engagement with the colours, in order to assist him while seeking for suitable employment. The deferred pay at present issued to sergeants between their twelfth and twenty-first years of service should be replaced by an addition of the same amount to their daily pay during that period.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

The Committee then proceed to urge that—

The recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Civil Employment of soldiers, sailors, and Marines, 1877, should be completely carried out; and a special department should be established at the War Office charged with the duty of assisting discharged soldiers and men transferred to the Army Reserve to obtain employment in civil life. The question should be considered whether pensioners, discharged soldiers, or men in the Reserve might not be to some extent employed to perform those extra regimental duties in large garrisons for which non-commissioned officers and men serving are now taken away from regimental duty.

THE GUARDS.

Some special recommendations are made with reference to the Guards and their duties in London:—

In the Guards the number of non-commissioned officers specially detailed for recruiting duties should be increased and made supernumerary to the establishment of regiments. The guard duties in London, especially at night, should be reduced as much as possible compatible with the proper performance of functions of state and the military training of the men. Efforts should be made to increase the proportion of old soldiers in the ranks of the Guards, by encouraging smart men of good character to extend their service with the colours, and re-engage for pension. All non-commissioned officers of the Guards of and above the rank of sergeant, who are more or less permanently employed away from their battalions on special duties, should be made supernumerary to the establishment.

THE CAVALRY.

Important changes are suggested for the cavalry. They are as follow:—

With regard to the cavalry, the present system of depots at Canterbury, which are intended to supply the drafts for regiments abroad, should be changed, and one of the plans proposed in paragraph 120 should be substituted—namely (*a*), either to brigade the cavalry in groups of three regiments, of which two would be abroad and one at home, enlisting all recruits for the brigade, and finding drafts for the regiment abroad from one of the other regiments of the brigade at home; or (*b*), to brigade the cavalry in groups of three regiments as above; but enlisting recruits only for the two regiments at home, and finding the drafts by volunteers from those regiments, meeting any risk of failure to find sufficient volunteers by the insertion of a clause in the attestation paper, making the man liable to transfer to the regiment abroad while between the ages of twenty and twenty-two. If either plan be adopted, the establishments in men and horses of the depots at Canterbury should be distributed among the regiments on the lowest establishment at home. For the cavalry the periods of service should be nine years in the ranks followed by three in the Reserve.

THE ARTILLERY.

The recommendations with regard to the artillery are thus summed up:—

With regard to the artillery, the periods of service for the horse artillery should be the same as for cavalry—namely, nine years in the ranks, followed by three in the reserve. Those for field and mountain artillery should be the same as at present, with the same conditions as to extension of service and transfer to the reserve as recommended for the infantry. The periods of service for garrison artillery should be the same as for field and mountain artillery, but extension of service in the ranks and re-engagement for pension should be in every way encouraged.

DISSENTING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Five of the eleven members of the Committee have appended to the report certain remarks showing their reasons for dissenting from various parts of the report. For the most part these reasons for dissent are of such a nature as hardly to interfere with the unanimity of the report. But Sir A. L. Haliburton dissents so seriously from the recommendations of the rest of the Committee that his remarks occupy some thirty pages, more than the report itself. The last three paragraphs of Sir A. Haliburton's reasons for dissent are appended:—

The main purpose the Committee had in view in its recommendations was, apparently, to secure for the army recruits of a more mature age than those heretofore obtained. Many of the Committee, as will be seen by their dissents, consider that the proposed measures would not achieve their purpose. Should the Committee's proposals, however, prove so far successful as to secure recruits of a 'minimum' age of nineteen, that success would be too dearly purchased by an increase of a million and a half to the cost of the army, and the loss of 12,827 men to its fighting ranks.

Even if the army failed to transform its present recruits into efficient soldiers, a failure which has not yet occurred, and it became necessary to exclude from its ranks all lads under nineteen, that object could be be secured, without the loss of a single man to our fighting force, and at one-third of the cost which the Committee propose to incur on the mere chance of obtaining older recruits. I do not enter upon the details of such a measure, as at present there exist no grounds which require, or which would justify, its adoption.

If such a measure be unnecessary in the interests of the army, still more so are the extensive and costly changes which the Committee have recommended, and from which, as a whole, I feel myself compelled to dissent.

SANDHURST REGULATIONS.

NEW regulations respecting examinations for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and for first appointments therefrom to the Army have at length been issued. The old rules have been out of print for several months, and, although the chief alterations have been foreshadowed in the Press, there has long existed considerable anxiety on the part of intending candidates and their friends to know precisely what conditions the War Office would lay down. As University candidates in future will not be sent to Sandhurst, the rules applicable to them are separately issued. The following are the more important of the new rules:—

(7) Cases of exceptional shortness of stature or immature physique will be referred to the War Office for special consideration. The entry of any such Candidate into the Royal Military College will be conditional on his accepting the terms of the decision arrived at in his case.

(8) The limits of age for admission to the Royal Military College will be from 17 to 20 up to and including the winter examination of 1892, after which it will be from 17 to 19.

Candidates must be within the above limits of age on the 1st December for the Winter "Further" Examination, and on the 1st July for the Midsummer "Further" Examination.

Competitors who desire to obtain Commissions in West India Regiments may be admitted up to the age of 24 till July, 1892; up to that of 23 till July 1893; up to that of 22 till July, 1894; and up to that of 21 after July, 1894.

With regard to the "preliminary" it is laid down that no credit will be given for any such examination passed before the age of fourteen, instead of fifteen as heretofore. Candidates [illegible] must the head of Exemptions from the "Preliminary," and we are glad to notice that the corresponding examination at the Royal Military College, Canada, is now accepted as a substitute. For the "Further," a statement of the date on which a candidate passed the preliminary will suffice, instead of the certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners hitherto required. In Classes I. and II. the number of marks assigned for colloquial French or German is reduced from 400 to 200; and in Class III., Geometrical Drawing now includes practical plain geometry and the construction of scales, the marks remaining 1,000 as before. Under the heading of Queen's Cadets it is laid down that they may now be selected from the sons of officers of the "permanent Colonial Military Forces or irregular troops when acting with, or in support of the Regular Forces in the Field, who have fallen in action or have died of wounds received in action, or of disease contracted on service abroad, and who have left their families in reduced circumstances." Honorary Queen's Cadets will now be appointed from (b) "the sons of officers" (the word *combatent* is omitted) "of the British Army, and of the Indian Army, who have attained the *brevet* or substantive rank of major or lieutenant-colonel, and have performed long or distinguished service," &c. The length of the course of instruction will be eighteen months, divided into three terms. Some alterations are made in the subjects which form the ordinary course of obligatory studies and in the marks apportioned. Instead of leaving the standard of qualification for a commission to be fixed from time to time, the following rule is laid down:—

"50. In order to obtain a commission, a cadet will be required to obtain at the final examination 5 of the aggregate marks and one-third of the examiner's marks in each subject except riding and gymnastics, in which a counting minimum of one-third will be required."

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE German Emperor on Feb. 24 attended the dinner of the Brandenburg Diet, and referred to the persecution to which the Government was subjected, suggesting that it would be better if the discontented persons were to retire from a country with whose affairs they were so dissatisfied. In the course of a lengthy speech, His Majesty said:—"We are living in a state of transition. Germany is gradually growing out of her baby shoes, and entering on the period of youth, and, therefore, the time has come for us to get rid of infantile ailments. We are passing through an unsettled and exciting period, in which the views of the great mass of the people are, unfortunately, too much devoid of objective. Quiter days will follow, provided that our people devote themselves religiously to their appointed task, and, refusing to be misled by voices from abroad, put their trust in God and the loyal and solicitous efforts of their hereditary Ruler. The assured knowledge that your sympathy loyally attends me in my work, inspires me with fresh strength to persevere in my task and to advance along the path marked out for me by Heaven. To this are added the sense of responsibility to our Supreme Lord above, and my unshakeable conviction that He, our former ally at Rossbach and Dennewitz, will not leave me in the lurch. He has taken such infinite pains with our ancient Brandenburg and our House that we cannot suppose He has done this for no purpose. No; on the contrary, men of Brandenburg, we have a great future before us, and I am leading you towards days of glory. I am confident that my brave Brandenburgers will aid me in this, and in that hope I raise my glass to the welfare of Brandenburg and its men."

Public opinion in Germany is greatly occupied in the discussion of the Emperor's speech. Though the comments of the Press (a Berlin correspondent says) are generally in a cautious tone, the Radical papers speak as plainly as is permitted by the limited measure of liberty enjoyed by the German Press. A Liberal paper, in reply to the Emperor's invitation to the critics of his policy to leave the country, points out that this class is so numerous that their departure would considerably diminish the military and financial power of the Empire.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

ON Friday, Feb. 19, this Bill passed through Committee of the House of Lords, and was reported without amendment to the House.

THE EAST INDIA OFFICERS BILL.

On Monday, Feb. 22, on the motion for the Committee on this Bill, Viscount Cross said he proposed to take the committee *pro forma*, and later on introduce amendments. The Bill was formally committed, and the next stage fixed for Thursday.

The Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the House going into Committee on the Officers' Bill on Thursday, 25th ult., the Earl of Northbrook, who rose to move an amendment to exclude the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief from being absent in England on business or sick leave for six months, said their lordships would agree with him that India was a country liable to great and sudden dangers, and it might be very serious indeed if the Governor-General were absent from India and his place filled by some one who could not possibly have the same weight. He thought the same objections did not apply to the members of the Governor-General's Council, who might be included in the Bill, but no reason had been given for summoning home the Governor-General. He should prefer that the Bill were withdrawn altogether, but, that not being done, he moved to amend the first schedule by omitting "the Governor-General of India."

Viscount Cross expressed his readiness to consider what the noble Earl had advanced. He assented to the amendment, but he could hold out no hope as to the Commander-in-Chief being exempted, as he held an entirely different position from that of the Governor-General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Earl of Northbrook moved to omit from the "schedule the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India." The Commander-in-Chief held a most responsible position, and he ought to remain in India for the five years' term of service.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that the law as it existed in no way protected India from being left without the Commander-in-Chief, who might go to the Cape or to Mashonaland, which were within the Indian limits. The protection, therefore, was illusory. There were classes of military questions concerning both armies in England and India which had grown largely since the noble lord was practically familiar with Indian affairs. No one who was acquainted with the military questions of to-day could put out of view a class of occasions on which it might be necessary for the English Army and the Indian Army to operate together. He could conceive no question or set of questions upon which mature, circumspect and careful decision, taken in time before danger came, by the English and the Indian Governments, was more vital to the interests of the Empire. He ventured to say, speaking from his own experience, that within no very great distance of time it would have been a matter of the greatest possible satisfaction to himself and those with whom he acted to have oral communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India. He hoped the House would not ask him to develop that thesis. Most of those who heard him would see that it was a thesis which admitted wide development, and that interests of great magnitude might be involved. He earnestly asked their lordships not to take away that power. There was no probability that it would be used either lightly or without cause. He must repel the idea that the Commander-in-Chief would be often sent for, but he could imagine occasions of enormous magnitude concerning the highest interests of the country, when it might be of the greatest importance that such a measure should be resorted to, and surely for a few weeks the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay and Madras could officiate in India for the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces while he was in consultation with the Government at home.

The Earl of Kimberley supported the amendment, although he admitted that the arguments of the noble Marquis had some force. For his part, he should prefer to leave the law as it was.

Their Lordships divided, and the numbers were:—

Contents	27
Non-contents	20
Majority	—7

The amendment was therefore negatived, and the Bill passed through Committee, as did the Betting and Loans (Infants) Bill.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

On Friday, Feb. 19th, in the House of Commons, Mr. M. Stewart presented a petition from 22,000 natives of India and Burma against the opium traffic, and on the motion of the hon. gentleman, the petition was read by the Clerk at the table. Replying to Mr. MacNeill, who inquired whether the petition would be entered on the minutes of the House, the Speaker said it would be treated in the ordinary way.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs what steps were being taken for the rapid completion of the proper lighting of the Red Sea; whether the Turkish or Egyptian Government had a large surplus at their disposal from Red Sea light dues; and whether he was aware that, in the opinion of the most experienced captains of steamers, lights were urgently needed in the Red Sea on the island of Abu Ail, on the island Gobel Teer, and also at Moka. Mr. J. W. Lowther: I regret that considerable delay has arisen in the negotiations relating to this matter. It is due to the excessive demands of parties to whom the Sublime Porte had granted a concession for erecting lights on Ottoman territory, which includes the places mentioned in the question. The Egyptian Government have a considerable surplus from Red Sea light dues, and an arrangement has been come to, according to which, as soon as the new Customs tariff comes into force, the sum of £E40,000 will be set aside for the erection and maintenance of the additional lights required in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. It is possible that the difficulty may be overcome by the selection of an alternative route to that hitherto followed. The matter is engaging the attention of the Foreign Office and of the Board of Trade.

"INDIA FOR THE INDIANS."

Sir R. Temple asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was true, as stated in the *St. James's Gazette* of Feb. 18, in an article entitled India for the Indian that, in regard to the recruitment for the provincial or local services in India, Lord Cross and his advisers had departed from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission; that the appointments which were now to be opened to the provincial services were to be strictly reserved for natives of India, and that not only a third of the sessions judgeships, but one-sixth also of the collectorships, would be filled by natives. Mr. Curzon said the views of the Secretary of State on the subject were contained in a despatch dated Dec. 12, 1889, which was printed and included in the correspondence laid before Parliament in 1890.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In answer to Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Curzon said the proportions of Europeans, Eurasians and Indians in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service of India on March 31, 1886, at salaries varying from 50,000 and more rupees to 1000 rupees were as follows:—Salaries of Rs. 50,000 and upwards, twenty-six Europeans, one native; Rs. 40,000 to Rs.50,000 forty-seven Europeans, three natives; Rs.30,000 to Rs. 40,000, 125 Europeans; Rs. 20,000 to Rs.30,000 346 Europeans, three Eurasians, two natives; Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, 951 Europeans, twelve Eurasians, forty natives; Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; 2078 Europeans, 111 Eurasians, 446 natives; Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000, 1334 Europeans, 545 Eurasians, 1647 natives; Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, 2097 Europeans, 1963 Eurasians, 6915 natives. Total—7004 Europeans, 2634 Eurasians, 9054 natives.

TOBACCO-GROWING IN PERSIA.

On the 22nd ultimo Mr. C. Graham asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs what steps the Government were taking to protect the interests of Major Talbot and other British subjects, shareholders in the Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, and of the employes of that Corporation, who were injured by the refusal of the Persian people to permit of its establishment in Persia, although a considerable sum of money had been paid for the concession given by the Shah. Mr. J. W. Lowther: Her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Chairman of the Committee on the one hand, and with the Persian Government on the other, with the view of proper compensation being given to the Corporation for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly. Mr. C. Graham: May I ask whether the Government propose to force this compensation upon the people of Persia, who have refused to allow the tobacco monopoly? Mr. J. W. Lowther: I have informed the hon. gentleman that Her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Persian Government, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution. (Hear, hear.) Mr. C. Graham: What I want to know is, who is to pay this compensation? Mr. J. W. Lowther: That, I conceive, will be a matter for the Persian Government to settle with the Persian people. (Laughter.) Mr. C. Graham: Whilst recognising that fact, I hope that our Government will not commit the infamy of forcing this compensation upon the Persian people. That is what I wish to arrive at. The Speaker: Order, order.

THE CRIMEAN AND INDIAN MUTINY CAMPAIGNS.

On Tuesday (Feb. 23.) Mr. Long asked the Secretary for War what number of applications had been made for special pensions to aged and distressed soldiers who served in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny compaigns. Mr. Stanhope: The total number of applications received has been about 600, and the pensions granted have been 39, amounting to about £720 a year. The remainder were refused for the reason that the men had not completed fourteen years' service. This and other questions are now under consideration, in consultation with the Treasury. Mr. A. O'Connor asked whether the right hon. gentleman would consider the fairness of granting pensions irrespective of length of service to men who served in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, and who had become permanently disabled in the service. Mr. Stanhope: It is not for me alone to consider that question, but I shall be very glad to consider that in connection with the other.

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

On Thursday, (Feb.25) in answer to Mr. H. F. Pease, Mr. Curzon said: For the ten years from 1880-1, to 1889-90 the extent of poppy cultivation is in acres, 1880-1, 536,017; 1881-2, 531,275; 1882-3, 495,740; 1883-4, 505,843; 1885-6, 594,921; 1886-7 562,052; 1887-8, 536,607; 1888-9, 459,864; 1889-90, 482,557; in 1890-1 it was 500,688. The figures for 1891-92 have not yet been received, but, in order to restrict the area of cultivation, the Government of India reduced the number of chests for sale in the year from 57,000, to 54,000. As to the revenue, the Malwa contribution was estimated at Rx. 1,747,000 in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

Mr. L. Fry asked the under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House a statement of the consumption of opium and its preparations in British India for the year 1890-91, similar to that of the previous ten years. Mr. Curzon: The figures for 1890-91, in continuation of statement B, have not yet been received from the Government of India; but they will be laid on the table as soon as they are received. In the meanwhile I can give the hon. member the figures as they appear in the provincial reports for all provinces except Madras and the North-West Provinces. The annual periods in statement B expire on March 31, except in the case of the North-West Provinces, when they expire on September 30. Statement B was sent home with the Government of India's despatch of October 14, 1891, when the figures for 1890-1 were not available in a complete form.

LORD WANTAGE'S COMMITTEE.

Viscount Curzon asked the Secretary of State for War whether the opinion of Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, had been taken on all, or any, of the evidence submitted to Lord Wantage's Committee; and, if so, whether Lord Roberts's opinion would be communicated to Parliament. Mr. E. Stanhope: The Committee had absolute freedom as regards taking evidence. I have not yet seen it and am unable to say whether it contains any communication from the Commander-in-Chief in India. Viscount Curzon asked subsequently whether the War Office had taken Lord Roberts's opinion on any of the evidence before the Committee. Mr. E. Stanhope: No, sir, we have submitted the evidence to no one.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following, from the *Times* of Tuesday last, February 23rd.

"We are authorised to state that Messrs. Cox and Co. of Charing Cross, have decided to publish their accounts on April 30 next, showing a reserve of £400,000 Consols, and that in future accounts will be published half-yearly."

The *Times* of February 26th contains the following:—

We are glad to be able to publish the subjoined letter, and an approximate statement of accounts of Messrs. Cox and Co., bankers, of 16, Charing Cross, in advance of the date announced on the 23rd instant. The balance-sheet, we think, will reassure those who have been somewhat disquieted recently by rumours which have been in circulation. The item of £360,000 consists, we are informed, for the most part, of English railway debentures:—

16, Charing Cross, S. W., Feb. 25.

Sir,—In order to refute certain most unjustifiable rumours which have lately been circulated regarding our credit, we enclose for publication an approximate statement of our accounts made up to last night, pending the issue of a balance-sheet to March 31 (our usual balancing period), duly audited by Messrs. Chatteris, Nicholls, and Atkins, chartered accountants.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants, Cox and Co.

The following is an approximate balance-sheet of Messrs. Cox and Co., made up to last night, the 24th:—

Dr.	
Current and Deposit account	£2,481,893
Capital and reserve	400,000
Circular notes	4,220
	£2,886,113

Cr.	
Advances to Customers	£1,131,110
Bills discounted	3,918
£732,000 Consols at 95	695,400
Railway, Colonial, and Metropolitan Stocks	360,000
Other investments	98,339
Cash at call	150,000
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	355,923
Freehold premises	91,423
	£2,886,113

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

The career of the late Sir George Campbell affords a signal and almost melancholy example of the evils of mistaking shadow for substance—the chase after the shadow of Parlimentary success, in place of the substance of an honourable and even distinguished official life. Many men enter the House of Commons with a view of qualifying themselves for place and office. Sir George Campbell threw up a position sometimes regarded as the blue-ribbon of Indian life—the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal—in order to attempt to "better himself" in Parliament. He failed. His great capacities, his enormous stores of fact and information, his clear-headedness, and other intellectual qualities proved valueless in the presence of his lack of *savoir faire* and knowledge of mankind. He never "caught on," and soon began to be regarded as a bore; then, in a Parliamentary sense, he "went under." Now he is gone they speak kindly of him at Westminster, and say, with truth, that they could have better spared more "eloquent and popular" men.

Mr. A. K. Loyd, who figures amongst the last batch of Q.C.'s, is a near relative of the late Lord Overstone, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. Mr. Loyd was a successful candidate for the Indian Civil Service in 1867, but elected to remain in England. His father, Colonel Loyd, disappeared in the jungle during the Indian Mutiny, and has never since been heard of.

The guilty folly of sentimentalism in politics seems to stand a chance of receiving its crowning illustration at the hands of the opium-faddists. Not satisfied with having put the administrative machinery of the Government of India into motion to correct their elementary geographical blunders, these obstinate perverters of fact are bent upon trying to make a party cry out of the suppression of the opium traffic in India. What the success of such an attempt would mean to a country deriving an important part of its income from this source, in a year when the rate of exchange is lower than it has ever been before, any plainspoken Anglo-Indian will explain, probably not without objurgation. But there is a limit even to the gullibility of philantropical ignoramuses, and there is but small chance of the slightest success attending the effort of Messrs. Smith, Pease and Co.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

FROM information received on the 26th ult. at the headquarters of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, it was believed the movement for "setting down" the collieries will be general, and that there was no reason to doubt that between 35,000 and 40,000 colliers employed at the pits would cease work on or before March 12. The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation issued a circular to the coal-owners, giving them fourteen days' notice to expire March 7, but to continue working, if allowed, until March 12. The Notts Miners' Association, at a special council meeting held on Feb. 20. gave instructions for the notices to be handed in on the next making-up day in every instance. It was agreed that enginemen horse-keepers, and stokers should attend work which might be necessary, but that no coal is to be drawn during the stoppage, and no union pay is to be allowed to members during the first fortnight, if such stoppage is considered necessary. With respect to the Durham miners, it is hoped by the leaders of the Miners' Association that they will throw in their lot with them in the event of the owners giving them notice. At a representative conference of miners belonging to the National Federation of Miners in the South Staffordshire and East Worcestorshire districts, held at Rowley, it was decided by a large majority not to adopt the resolution passed at the Manchester conference to cease work for a week.

"PATNA TAYLER."

MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR, whose death is announced by Reuter, was a striking figure in Anglo-Indian history. Perhaps the name is not familiar to the younger generation of Anglo-Indians; but, some thirty-four years ago, there was no more prominent subject of discussion than Mr. William Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna. His story is a strange mixture of sympathy with the natives and severity towards them, of resolution and timidity, of good instincts and blinded judgment. "The Patna crisis," or "The Tayler episode," as it has been variously styled, forms an interesting, if somewhat melancholy, page in the history of the Sepoy Mutiny. When the Mutiny brokeout, the Commissioner at Patna was Mr. William Tayler, who had seen twenty-eight years of varied official life in India. He was of the mould neither of a Hastings nor of a Clive, but a well-meaning, determined, and in many respects model Anglo-Indian official. Kaye, who is favourably disposed towards him, describes him as "a man of varied accomplishments and of an independent line of thought and speech, who had studied native character as it can only be rightly studied, with full-hearted toleration and catholicity of sentiment." He invariably deplored the self-imposed isolation and reserve of his countrymen, and advocated a freer intercourse between the subject races and their rulers. For these liberal sentiments he incurred the animosity of the bureaucracy, and some time in 1855—we quote from memory—he was nearly being removed from the Patna Commissionership for advocating the establishment of an Industrial Institute at the expense of the land holders. Mr. Tayler was not blind to the signs of the times, for, two years before the Mutiny broke out, he had warned the Government of the disaffection among the people in the districts under his authority, who, he said, were permeated with the belief that the British Raj intended to interfere with their caste, customs, and religion. Had the Mutiny never occurred, he would probably have left the service much in the same way as other Anglo-Indian officials, with perhaps this difference, that he would have had the reputation of being kindly and sympathetic toward the natives, and he might have championed their interests at home with the same ardour with which he had to defend his own fair name. But the great uprising which made so many reputations ruined him completely, as a history of the events occurring in his Division shows. In June, 1857, it was feared, not only in the indigo districts, but in Calcutta itself, that there would be an outbreak of mutiny in Tirhoot and the opium-growing districts generally. The alarm felt may be gathered from Mr. Tayler's letter to the Government of India in which he said: "The whole English community at Tirhoot have demanded protection, as they believe the people will rise and the Najibs mutiny. All Buxar and Shahabad fled like sheep and flocked into Dinapore. . . . Mr. Richardson, of Chuprah, writes that the whole country opposite his cutchery in the Ghazipore Doab, and the people of all the districts west of Chuprah, are in open revolt." The situation was critical and demanded more than ordinary firmness and judgment, especially as the wildest reports were in circulation, and there were multitudes of irresponsible councillors in whom there was no wisdom. Why are the Sepoy regiments at Dinapore not disarmed? cried one section; while none seemed to understand the reasons Lord Canning had for delaying the measure. Calcutta was loud in its clamours for the immediate disarming of the sepoys at that station, as popular imagination painted them swooping down on Patna and looting the rich opium godowns. The excitement in Behar was intense, while Patna was said to be honeycombed with plots to tempt the sepoys from their duty, and then exterminate the English. The Mahomedans on all sides were said to be ready to rise. The chief civil officer at Chuprah wrote to Commissioner Tayler that it required but the mutiny of the sepoy regiments at Dinapore to cause a general Mussulman revolt, which would be aided by the Najibs, and then there would be a fearful meassacre of Europeans in the Patna Division. Worried with alarming reports and apparently deceived by what he heard from Dinapore, Mr. Tayler determined to provide for the safety of the Europeans of Patna and the neighbouring out-stations, and gathered them together in his spacious residence. But the sepoys at Dinapore did not rise, and the motley crowd sheltered in the Commissioner's compound were told to return to their homes. The Commissioner soon recovered his presence of mind and presented a bold front. He issued orders to his subordinates telling them to stand firm at their posts, and took admirable measures to restore confidence in the Division. Never, perhaps, had he shown himself more courageous and masterful than in directing his officers how to acquit themselves well and in dispelling the fears of the timorous among his countrymen, while holding in check the evil passions of the mob. Unhappily succeeding acts of Mr. Tayler's were of a different kind. Arrest after arrest was made of suspected persons in Patna, and in some cases the accused were allowed little opportunity of defending themselves and were promptly hanged. Little discrimination, it seems was shown in determining who were guilty and who were really only suspected, for both met with the same treatment. It was reported that the fanatical warlike Wahabees were on the point of rising. Three Moulavees of great piety and influence were suspected of being the mainsprings of the proposed movement, and Mr. William Tayler determined to arrest them, not fairly, but by a stratagem which partook largely of treachery. "I feel sure," he wrote, in justifying the means he employed for effecting their arrest, "that with their necks at my disposal and their persons under the drawn sabres of the Sikhs, not one Wahabee in the district dare stir a finger." He accordingly issued circulars inviting the three Moulavees and the respectable natives of the city, to visit him at his residence in order to confer with him in matters of public importance. When they were seated three officers placed themselves besides the three Moulavees; and, after going through some pretended business, Mr. Tayler dismissed the rest of the guests and requested the Moulavees to remain, as he had something special to communicate to them. Suspecting nothing, they remained, and were politely, but promptly, arrested. The historian who has sought to justify Mr. Tayler's administration, has been compelled to denounce this act of treachery. But Mr. Tayler evidently looked upon it in a different light. "To this day," he wrote a year afterwards, "I look at the detention of these men as one of the most successful strokes of policy which I was able to carry into execution." The act had a different effect on the Mahomedan population, and some of them rose, though unsuccessfully, to protest, with arms in their hands, against this illegal arrest. Then more arrests followed, the most notable being that of Peer Ali, a bookseller of influence, who was suspected of treasonable communications with the rebels. He was sentenced to death; but, before leaving the place to be hanged, he boldly confronted his judge, and uttered these remarkable words: "You may hang me and a thousand such as I every day, but, I tell you that thousands will rise in my place, and your object will never be gained." Suspicion next fell on a rich native banker, who was arrested by a stratagem, on a charge of supplying the disaffected with funds. He was justly tried, and acquitted, much to the discomfiture of the Commissioner, who regarded the verdict as a condemnation of his previous sentences, in cases which depended for a conviction on evidence even more slender than that on which the banker had been brought to trial. It is unnessary here to recount the difficulties that beset Mr. Tayler, and forced him and the military authorities to actions which, in ordinary circumstances, would never have been taken. But we will relate briefly the incident which led to his downfall, and created such intense excitement at the time, not only in India, but in England. Mr. Tayler deeming it necessary that the three native regiments at Dinapore should be disarmed, orders to that effect were given to General Lloyd, commanding that station. That officer, however, expressed confidence in the fidelity of his men, and carried out the order in such a half-hearted, unskilful manner that the three regiments revolted and went off in a body with their arms and accoutrements, to the town of Arrah. Receiving reinforcements, they invested that town on July 27th, 1857. The story of how the judge's house was held by ten Europeans, and three or four other Christians, with 50 Sikhs that Mr. Tayler had previously despatched thither, against 2,000 sepoys from Dinapore and four times as many armed villagers under Kaur Singh, is one of the most stirring in Indian history. Meanwhile, the greatest confusion prevailed at Dinapore; but at length Mr. Tayler, in spite of the opposition of the military authorities, determined to send a force of 150 Europeans and native soldiers to relieve this little garrison at Arrah. So wretchedly organised and directed was the force, that it fell into an ambuscade, and was literally at the mercy of the enemy. The commander of the expedition, Captain Dunbar, fell mortally wounded, and then ensued a disastrous retreat. Of the four hundred, who had left Dinapore, fully half were left behind; and of the survivors only 50 returned unwounded. But Arrah was saved, a few days afterwards, by Major Vincent Eyre with 150 men of the 5th Fusiliers, a few mounted Volunteers, and three guns, with 34 artillerymen. Mr. Tayler, however, knew nothing of this event; he saw only blackness and confusion around him; the sepoys, he thought, had carried Arrah, and the whole of his Division would soon be a scene of anarchy and carnage. He, therefore, took the fatal resolution of issuing orders to the remaining officers at the out-stations to withdraw their establishments to Patna. In some cases these orders were obeyed; but in others they were disregarded. Alonzo Money, for instance, evacuated the station of Gya, but soon returned, and, in the face of the rebels who were looting the town, carried off with him the treasure, which he brought safely to Calcutta. The effect of Mr. Tayler's order was that the rebels fell upon the abandoned stations, and taking from them what they required, increased the swelling wave of mutiny. That Commissioner Tayler, who had in the months of June and July restrained the fugitive propensities of the men under his control, should have commanded a precipitate flight to the head-quarters," says Kaye, "was something strange and incredible." But it was nevertheless true. The Government of Pengal pronounced Mr. Tayler's conduct disgraceful and dismissed him ignominiously from his post, while public opinon was equally strong in denouncing this crowning act of folly." Mr. Tayler remained in India some years longer, attempting to vindicate his character while at the same time he engaged in land transactions which gave rise to many disputes and to litigation, in which one of our contemporaries became involved. At length he returned home to justify his conduct and vindicate his character; but in spite of powerful advocacy, the order of ignominious dismissal was ratified. Kaye thought the Government might have forgiven an

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

An Indian official, with whom I cannot well find fault, for he says that he has been a subscriber to "Truth" for thirteen years, sends me some further observations on "Maggie and the Missionary." He starts by stigmatising Maggie's picture as "libellous," and he ends with a reference to "the misleading statements of this mischievous letter;" but at the same time his evidence goes at every step to show that the statements were strictly true. He goes through Maggie's allegations one by one, but, instead of denying them, he is content to show that they convey no reproach. For instance, as regards the missionary's handsome house, my correspondent observes that:—

"It is obvious that when you have the thermometer at 95 deg. "inside your house," rooms of a decent size, a punkah, and "a large hat with a very wide brim" are absolutely necessary for a European.

So with regard to the horse and trap:—

They generally do keep a vehicle of some kind, and any work in the villages would be impossible without it, for it is as much as a European's life is worth to walk in the hot weather, except in the early morning and evening.

And so on through the whole of Maggie's facts. I do not think that I should do the missionary much good by printing the entire letter. The writer has found the missionaries, he says, to be "simple-minded, self-denying, hard-working men. I do not doubt it, for I am sure that a large number are so. But neither do I see any reason for discrediting those (and they are a large number) who say that they have found the missionary something very different.

It is no new story that Protestant missionaries enjoy life in the East, or that they are often better off than the wealthy clergy at home. Years ago Macaulay was struck, during his residence at Calcutta, by the fact that, in the working hours of the day, the missionaries were always to be found at home:—

Except the parsons, people are all usefully occupied somewhere or other, so that I have only to leave cards; but the reverend gentlemen are always within doors in the heat of the day, lying on their backs, regretting breakfast, longing for tiffin, and crying out for lemonade.

Sydney Smith's famous "Edinburgh Review" essays on the Indian missionaries may still be read with amusement and edification.

By the latest regulations, soldiers serving in India, whose time with the colours expires after September 30, 1892, will not be permitted to leave India till the trooping season of 1893. By the terms of his engagement a man is bound to serve for eight years with the colours if he is beyond the seas when his seven years expire. Now, the first troopship leaves, as a rule, about the middle of October, and a man returning by it cannot expect to be in England much before the second week in November. If, therefore his seven years expire within four or five weeks of September 30, 1892, he will not really get his discharge within the eight years; and if his time expired on October 1 he would probably be kept the best part of two months beyond his time.

It may be said that this is not very much. It depends entirely from which point of view you look at it. If any official at the War Office had let a house for seven years, and the tenant decline to give up possession for a week, not to say six weeks, after the seven years had expired, that War Office official would not sit down quietly and say nothing about it. The hiring of a man is of more consequence than the hiring of a house, and in these days, when we hear so much about the sanctity of contract, the Government ought to set the example of keeping its engagements to the letter. In a case like the above, any man whose eight years is not certain to expire by the time the first trooper of the 1893 season reaches England ought to be brought home in 1892.

In reply to the letter from a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, which I published last week, I have received a very truculent (but anonymous) letter from the Naval and Military Club, in which the Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel is denounced as "insubordinate" and as "one of those undisciplined officers who wish to make a law for themselves and forget that a Royal Warrant is a Royal command, and, therefore, binding on every officer of the Army. As I said in the first instance, I should be the last to hazard an opinion on the proper mode of addressing a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. But in view of the letter which I published last week, I think it only right to warn Surgeons-Lieutenants-Colonel (or should it be Surgeon-Lieut-Colonels?) that if they allow themselves to be addressed unofficially as "Mr." or "Doctor," there is an off-chance of their being courtmartialled or cashiered—or possibly even tried for high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill.

Surgeon-Major-General Bradshaw, who will next month take over the post of Principal Medical Officer in India, in succession to Surgeon-Major-General Thomson, will, it is to be hoped, direct special attention to the sanitary condition of the dirty and unhealthy cantonments, which are too numerous in different parts of India. I might point more especially to Rawalpindi, where Surgeon-Major-General Bradshaw has been as Deputy-Surgeon-General, and where, as he will consequently know, the completion of the promised new water supply appears still to be as distant as ever. The new Principal Medical Officer has the advantage of enjoying the personal friendship of Lord Roberts, and if he is up to his work he will turn this to account in combating the stinginess and lethargy of the Government.

Lord Wolseley has been for long spoken of as "our only General," but in view of the further prolongation of Lord Roberts's command in India, the latter officer ought in future to be regarded as our only "only General." No one has a higher opinion than I of Lord Robert's military abilities, but I confess it staggers me somewhat, after all that we have been told of the qualifications of the various candidates for the vacancy, to hear it suggested that there is really no other officer capable of taking the command. Is it really the interests of India that require Lord Roberts's further detention in that country, or the interests of the War Office?

A very remarkable recommendation has been made by the Committee on Volunteering in India which recently sat at Simla. The Committee propose "that all servants of Government be compelled to become Volunteers." They specially draw the attention of the Government of India to this recommendation, and they support it with the following enunciation of the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

Sir Charles Elliott is of opinion that in future no European or Eurasian should be allowed to join the provincial service of Government unless he accepts the condition of becoming a volunteer. He thinks it is within his competence as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to prescribe this condition for all appointments to the Government service which he is now authorised to make; but, as the principle is one of general application, and might be adopted, if approved by all local Governments, Sir Charles Elliott wishes to know if the Government of India have any objection to it.

That is just what I should like to know, too; and should the Government of India approve of the idea, I should still further like to know whether the Home Government endorse their views. Should they do so, what is the position? If the Indian Government requires all its employés to serve as volunteers, the Home Government may easily adopt the same measure. If the Government does this, why should not every municipality and public authority follow suit? At that rate, we are only one step from a conscription. It is, therefore, as well to look where we are going. I am as hearty a supporter of volunteering as any man in the country; but when a man is compelled to join the volunteers, he is in no sense a volunteer. In other words, what is being proposed in India is a complete change in the character of the Force.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the covenanted officers of the Indian Forest Department at the refusal of the Home Government to place their pension rules on the same footing as those in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments. Lord Cross will have difficulty in finding a plausible pretext for this decision. The Forest Department is recruited in the same way as the other two Departments—namely, by competitive examination and training at Cooper's-hill. The service is an exceptionally trying one, and calls for special provision for early retirement. Finally, the claims of the Department have been endorsed by the Government of India, and the decision of the India Office is in direct contradiction to their recommendations. Lord Cross's tenure of office will long be remembered for his systematic denial of justice to the Indian Services.

The "British Medical Journal" makes what seems to be a well-founded protest against certain recent interference of the Indian authorities with the attendance of doctors in the Medical Service on native Princes, the object in view being apparently to protect the Rajahs against extortionate charges. This action has originated with an Order of the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of which the Bombay Government has made rules which require an official permit to be obtained for each attendance and each fee. If this regulation is designed for the benefit of native Princes, it goes to work in a very singular way, for it is obvious that the Prince may very easily be dead before enough red-tape has been unwound to enable an English doctor to visit him. If it is necessary to protect the native Princes at all—and it may be, for anything I know—it must be equally necessary to protect the ordinary Briton; and I should have thought that he had the first claim on a paternal Government.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

A STRANGE STORY.

It is two years and a half since the fiends of the Whitechapel atrocities shocked London to its deepest depths. The mystery has remained a mystery, and we have been content to regard it as inexplicable. But there is a gentleman, holding a rather responsible position, who thinks he has unravelled it; who says he knows who the criminals are, and where they are to be found. This is his case which he has put into print and is circulating. He maintains that, *a priori*, the murderer or murderers might be expected to be Portuguese, of Oporto, because (so he says) Portuguese of Oporto are more likely than other people to commit crimes of that sort; and he quotes a ghastly passage from Napier's "Peninsular War" to show the ways of the Oporto Portuguese three-quarters of a century ago. This is not very conclusive. But he further asserts that the murders invariably occurred just after two vessels, trading with cattle from Oporto to London, had arrived in the Docks, and at no other times, except in one instance. When those boats had been "spotted" by him the police took to watching them closely, and thereupon the murders ceased.

But he goes further. He says that on each occasion there was on board these ships one or other of four Portuguese cattlemen, whom he names and can identify. On the only occasion when a murder was committed, without either of the two vessels referred to being in the Docks, another cattle-ship from Oporto had just arrived; and one of his four suspects was on board her. All these four men are now engaged as boatmen or bathing-men at Oporto; and our informant thinks that the police ought to have their eyes—if not their hands—upon them. Such is the theory, which is both curious and interesting, and may have something in it.

In the volume called "Later Leaves," by Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., a remarkable passage occurs with reference to the Whitechapel murders; and this, we have reason to believe, bears upon the information in the hands of our correspondent. When Mr. Montagu William's book was published this passage attracted a good deal of notice. It is as follows:—

I have something to say in reference to the Whitechapel murders that I think will be read with interest by many of my readers. I was sitting alone one afternoon, on a day on which I was off duty, when a card was brought to me and I was informed that the gentleman whose name it bore desired that I would see him. My visitor was at once shown in. He explained that he had called for the purpose of having a conversation with me with regard to the perpetrator, or perpetrators, of the East-end murders. He had, he said, taken a very great interest in the matter, and had set on foot a number of inquiries that had yielded a result which, in his opinion, afforded an undoubted clue to the mystery, and indicated beyond any doubt the individual or individuals on whom this load of guilt rested. My visitor handed me a written statement in which his conclusions were clearly set forth, together with the facts and calculations on which they were based; and I am bound to say this theory—for theory it of necessity, is—struck me as being remarkably ingenious and worthy of the closest attention. Besides the written statement, this gentleman showed me copies of a number of letters that he had received from various persons in response to the representations he had made. It appeared he had communicated his ideas to the proper authorities and that they had given them every attention. Of course, the theory set forth by my visitor may be correct one, or it may not. Nothing, however, has occurred to prove it fallacious during the many months that have elapsed since the last of this terrible series of crimes. As I have said, I cannot take the reader into my confidence over this matter, as, possibly in doing so, I might be hampering the future course of justice. One statement, however, I may make, and, inasmuch as it is calculated to allay public fears, I do so with great pleasure. The cessation of the East-end murders dates from the time when certain action was taken as a result of the promulgation of these ideas.

The following is a statement of the facts observed by our informant which led him to his conclusions. He gives all the names in full. We have preferred, however, to suppress the names of ships and men, indicating the former by numbers and the latter by letters of the alphabet:—

On the 30th August, 1888, at 7 p.m., the "No. 1" entered the London Docks, having on board A, aged thirty-seven, a Portuguese cattleman. On the morning of the 1st September, Mrs. Nicholls was found murdered; this man was again here on the 19th September, and again on the 15th October. Whether the hue and cry which was raised after the double murder acted as a deterrent, this fact is clear—he returned to Oporto, and has not been over since. He is now employed as a lighterman at Oporto. I have traced this man's movements from the time of the first murder, and they prove conclusively that he has never been here when any of the other murders have taken place.

On the 7th of September, 1888, at 2 p.m., the "No. 2" entered the London Docks, having on board B (aged forty-one), and C (aged twenty-six), both Portuguese cattlemen. On the 8th of September Annie Chapman was found murdered.

On the 27th of September, 1888, at 4 p.m., the "No. 2" entered the London Docks, again having on board B and C, both Portuguese cattlemen. On the 30th of September Elizabeth Stride and Mrs. Eddowes were found murdered.

On the 19th of October, 1888, the "No. 2" entered the London Docks, having on board B., no longer as a cattleman, but as able seaman. C had disappeared. The log-book of the "No. 2" explains this. It says: "13-10-88. C. cattleman deserted from ship and did not appear up to the time of ship sailing." The cattleman, who took his place on this voyage, says he was working in a stevedore's gang, and that B induced him to change places with him. From that time C does not appear to have come over. No murder took place during the month of October.

On the 8th of November, 1888, at 2-30 p.m., the "No. 2" entered the London Docks, having on board B, now, as on the previous voyage, an able seaman. Early the following morning Mary Jane Kelly was found murdered, with unheard-of brutality. This man B is a most experienced cattleman, having made several voyages to this country in that capacity previous to these murders, and, being a man of mature age, the "sang-froid" displayed upon the occasion of this murder is easily accounted for. This man's coolness seems to have stood him in good stead, as in order to avoid any suspicion, he continued to come over until the month of March, 1889, upon one occasion as quarter-master—in fact, in any capacity but his rightful one as cattleman. After this murder, I gave information to the police, on the 10th of November, that when the "No. 1" or the "No. 2" wherein, then and then only did these murders take place, that I was certain it was the cattlemen who were on board these vessels. I informed them on the 12th of November that these men where Portuguese, and that that made me more confident than ever that they were the men. Although the police were at this time watching the arrival of cattle-boats, they were not aware these vessels carried cattle until I gave them the information. Immediately after I had given them the information the "No. 2" was closely watched, but allowed to proceed to sea on the 14th of November without any arrest being made. As soon as these vessels were watched the outrages ceased. Although these vessels have made many voyages since then, no outrage has taken place when either of the vessels has been here.

On the 17th of July, 1889, Alice Mackenzie was murdered. This was evidently an attempt at renewing these outrages. At that time there were two vessels here from Oporto, the "No. 3 and the No. 4," each having a Portuguese cattleman on board. D (aged twenty-three), who was on board the "No. 4," lying at Fresh Wharf, was formerly a seaman in the "No. 1." at the time A. and C. were in the habit of coming over in that vessel. Notwithstanding my urgent request that these men should be detained to be seen by the police who were on duty in the neighbourhood of the murder, they were allowed to return to Oporto. D is now employed there as a stevedore.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service at the competitive examination held on Feb. 8, and the following days:—Marks appended.

Haig, F. B.	3425	Swinton, F. E.	3230
Robson-Scott, C. G.	3393	Green, D. R.	3195
Melville, H. G.	3370	Smith, G. M.	3155
Maddox, R. H.	3310	Barnett, S. H.	3145
Earle, H. M.	3290	Jackson, T.	3145
Fullerton, J. W. A.	3260	Hulbert, J. G.	3140
Hugo, E. V.	3250	Maorae, J. L.	3085
Hubbard, A. O.	3245	Gabbett, P. C.	3060
Smith, H. A.	3235		

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with valuable options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and SILK PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,834,339

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,509,901
1890	£4,328,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

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(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

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POSITIVE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 20 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 23-10-10
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-4	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.
For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
93, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities, Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

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OF
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding grass, waste and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanatha and Revakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Guzerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 20-13-4	per annum	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per annum.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

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FOR
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OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
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THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
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QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

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CONTAMINATIONS

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FOR TOILET, NURSERY, TENDER FEET, &c

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VINOLIA POWDER — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."

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"Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

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"Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

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"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."
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"An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

VINOLIA CREAM

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ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Price Twenty-five Shillings,
is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.
PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Whilst powerful enough to deliver a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands as
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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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Sims Reeves says:—"*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.*"

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A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Full directions on each bottle.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.
THIS GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
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Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
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Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.

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THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the dress. Every bar wears the back buttons of the trousers.
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The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. Two dollars worth can be carried in a pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. Ferré (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Five Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper

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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST

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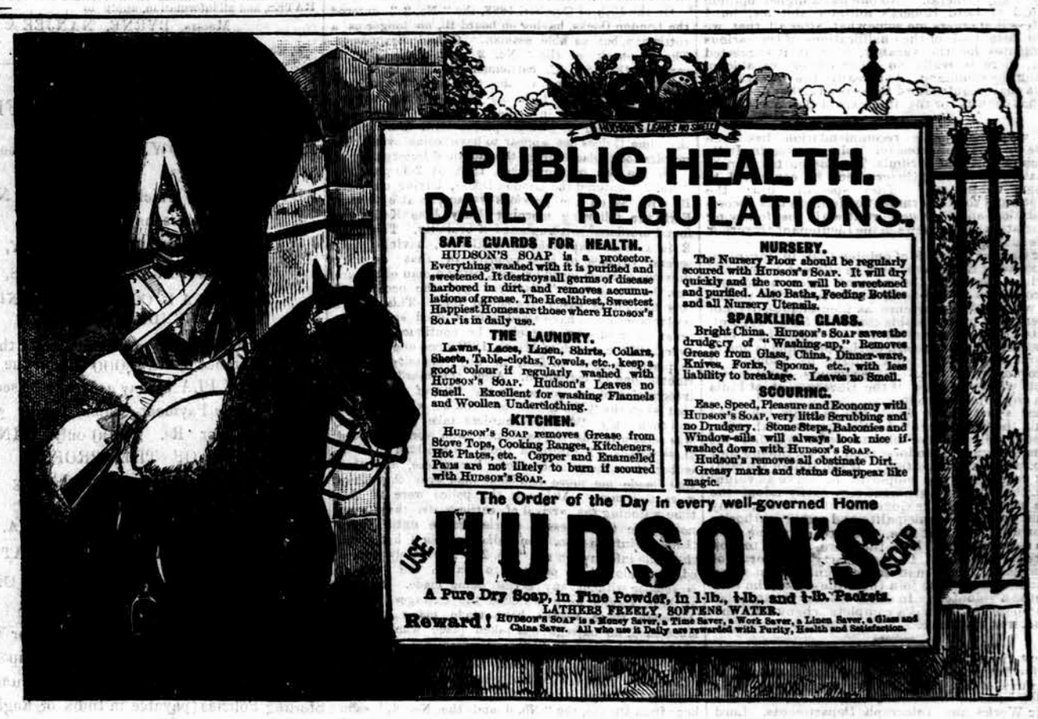
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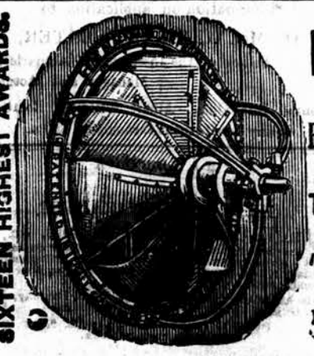

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